The Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1872—SIX PAGES. NUMBER 20.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE WITH [illegible] rooms west of Morgan and south of Washington-st. Address, stating terms, W O R, Ro. [illegible]

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE OR HOUSE of six to ten rooms; we have six customers waiting for same. [illegible] West Madison-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—TO RENT—A MODERN 2-STORY house, 7 or 8 rooms, with gas and water. West Side preferred, distance no objection if suited. Will buy kitchen furniture. Want possession by the 10th of Sept. First class references. H. W. HULL, Central Fire Insurance Agency, 75 South Canal-st., Room 9.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM on the West Side, south of Madison-st. west of Green, north of Van Buren. Address for one week, LEDGER, 381 East Washington-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—ONE OR TWO ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, except carpets, by a gentleman. Address W 12, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE. A FEW boarders to be kept; owner to board for rent of house. Address 45 Warren-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OF 6 OR 7 rooms, with water and closets, in a good neighborhood, within half a mile of Randolph-st bridge, on West Side of the river. Address, stating rent, &c., V 13, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—COTTAGE OF 4 OR 5 rooms, West Division, within one block of Madison-st. cars, rent not to exceed $25 per month, by a prompt paying and responsible tenant. Address G [illegible] Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO OR THREE rooms with closet for housekeeping; must have water and sink in kitchen; also, place for wood and coal. Rent not to exceed $15. Address, for five days, A 24, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOMS FOR LAW AND real estate office in some building north of Harrison-st. Also agency of the building. First-class city references given. McELROY, DAWES & WASON, 189 State-st., Rooms 3 and 4.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR ONE YEAR, BY a small private family, an unfurnished house of about 10 rooms; must be in good order and in good locality, north of Thirtieth-st. and east of State. PARK & CLARK, 399 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—A LADY ENGAGED out through the day wishes a furnished room, north of Sixteenth-st. Address M 72, Tribune Branch office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NEATLY FURNISHED medium sized and pleasantly located room on South Side, for which fair rent will be paid promptly; best of references. Address E. M., [illegible] Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE OF 8 OR 10 rooms, South Side, and east of State-st. Address Z 20, Branch Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A LADY, TWO UNfurnished, or one large room, near good day board and street cars; references exchanged. Address M. M., care Carrier 56.

WANTED—TO RENT—A ROOM SUITABLE for dry goods, first class, between Halsted and Canal-sts. WOLF & INGHAM, 64 Desplaines-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY TWO GENTLEMEN, a furnished room, with or without board, good location, South Side, private family preferred. Address O 58, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FIRST CLASS FURnished room for two gents, on West Washington-st., east of the park. Address R 78, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A GENTLEMAN, single room, furnished, with or without board, near Twenty-fourth or Twenty fifth-st., South Side. Reference given. Address A 94, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM, with or without board, on Michigan or Wabash-avs., within [illegible] minutes' walk of Grace Church. References if required. Address T A B, 134 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, room without board in vicinity of Twenty-second-st. on Michigan, Prairie, or Indiana-avs. Address F 24, Tribune Branch office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL STORE WITH few rooms connected, or a small cottage with five or six rooms, on the West Side, near the river. Address in care of Post Office box 182.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE HOUSE on the West Side, pleasantly located. Gas, water, etc. Suitable for a family of three or four persons. Address S E M, Tribune office, giving street, number and price.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SIX OR SEVEN-room house, in good neighborhood. Address Y 60, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COMPLETELY FURnished house on the South Side, for a first-class tenant. Apply to GEORGE M. HIGH & CO., 45 East Harrison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO OR THREE PLAIN but neatly furnished rooms, suitable for housekeeping, in a pleasant locality, and at a moderate price. No objection, if convenient to street cars. Address C 51, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—SUITE OF UNFURnished rooms for gentleman and wife. Address F 53, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE by a small family with no children in one of the suburban towns. Address, stating location and terms, O 27, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A LADY TEACHER wishes a pleasant unfurnished room, with or without board, in vicinity of Douglas School. Presbyterian family preferred. Address Room 3, Douglas School.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE of 8 or 9 rooms, South Side, east of Wabash. Will have very best of care. Address, stating location, Z 48, Branch Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 OR 3 SMALL ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, for housekeeping, on West Side, near cars. Address Q 23, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—4 OR 5 ROOMS, SOUTH of Twenty-second-st. suitable for housekeeping. Address N 72, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—AN UNFURNISHED room, by a gentleman and wife, near corner Monroe and Aberdeen-sts. Address W. D. MILLER, 5 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—ANY ONE HAVING A small house of 6 or 8 rooms, in a good location, on South Side, to rent, can hear of a prompt paying tenant by addressing O 36, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OF 8 OR 10 rooms, with barn, on South Side, east of State-st. Address Y 77, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL COTTAGE OF 4 or 5 rooms, for small family. Address M, 87 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A PARTLY FURnished boarding house, or one suitable for that purpose. Address H 80, Tribune Branch office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A RESPONSIBLE party, a house of 8 or 10 rooms near Union Park. Address S 91, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—COTTAGE OR 4 ROOMS in a private family. Address G [illegible], Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—BETWEEN MURPHY'S TAVERN, ON Archer road, and Mr. Hetting's house, on corner Maxwell-st. and Newberry-av., a contract of the Chicago Loan Company, made [illegible] with Patrick Collins, dated Aug. 21, 1868, for Lot [illegible] in Block [illegible], Sheffield's Addition. $10 reward will be paid for the paper if left at the office of OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., Room 24, northeast corner Clark and LaSalle-sts.

LOST—WHITE LINEN SUIT WITH SMALL black spot; left by boy in mistake in some house in vicinity of Thirty-first-st. and Prairie-av.; also, a shirt wrapped in Manila paper, marked [illegible]. Any one returning same to 102 Twenty-[illegible]-st. will be liberally rewarded.

LOST—A RUSTIC PATTERN SLEEVE BUTton; the finder will be rewarded by returning it to Northwestern Rubber Company, corner Michigan-av. and Van Buren-st.

LOST—YELLOW COW. THE FINDER WILL be liberally rewarded by returning her to [illegible] West Washington-st.

LOST—ON FRIDAY, 30TH, POCKET MEmorandum book, containing accounts, bills, railroad passes. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at Barnes House, or 94 North Sangamon-st. S. MOORE.

FOUND—A BROWN HORSE, WITH BLACK feet. The owner can have it back by paying expenses and proving his property. B. HORAN, [illegible] Blue Island-av., by day time at work corner Madison and Franklin-sts.

FOUND—1 MARE, SORREL COLOR. BY PROVing property and paying expenses, can be had at THOS. JOHNSON'S, 187 West Twenty-second-st.

STRAYED—$25 REWARD—FROM LIME KILNS on Maxwell-st., Aug. 29, one bay jenny, about 12 hands high, white hairs in forehead, and leather strap around neck. The above reward will be paid for her return to No. 84 Market-st. J. J. MONTAGUE.

STOLEN—FROM 192 WEST LAKE-ST., ABOUT 1 p. m., Aug. 31, a black mare and buggy; the buggy is square box, rather out of repair, side panels [illegible] and spring [illegible] behind [illegible] reward will be paid for the return of the property as above. H. WHEELER, PERCE & CO.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—FROM MY INclosure at South Park Station, on the night of Friday, Aug. 30, two bay horses; one 7 years old, large, well-formed, good neck and head, white in forehead, one white hind foot, slightly lame in left leg or hip, recently shod; the other under medium size, about 12 years old, star in forehead, not shod, considerably knee-sprung. Will liberally reward the finder for the return of the horses, and, if stolen, will pay good reward for return of the horses and for the apprehension and conviction of the thief. JOHN L. BENNETT, 151 Monroe-st.

$10 REWARD—LOST—RAN AWAY FROM the subscriber, Thursday (29th) evening, one dark brown horse, heavy mane and tail, good shoes forward and barefoot behind; about 15 hands high and in good condition; last seen corner of Thirty-fifth-st. and South Park-av.; above reward will be paid on his return or information leading to his recovery. M. C. MUNSON, corner Forty-fifth-st. and Wabash-av.

$25 REWARD WILL BE PAID, AND NO questions asked, for a large envelope, containing abstract deeds, tax receipts, &c. papers of no value, except to owner, on the return of the same to 77 North Kinzie-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—THE HOME OFFICE in Chicago, for the Buckeye and Common Sense Sewing Machines is 672 Wabash-av. Mitchell's Perfect Dress Diagram is presented to each purchaser.

AGENTS WANTED—500 CANVASSERS MAKE $10 to $12 per day with my goods; every article is new, and as staple as flour; samples free. C. M. LININGTON, 98 West Monroe-st.

AGENTS WANTED—SUSAN DEMIM [illegible] will give your friend the agency. She can make from $5.00 to $10.00 per day. Tell any first class agent you see to address HENRY B. STOCKTON, 158 West Madison-st., up stairs.

AGENTS WANTED—TO CANVASS FOR THE new Home Sewing Machine, as good as the best and cheaper than the cheapest. Runs fast, and does all kinds of work—runs light and sells easy. Commission or salary. 351 State-st. A. B. Westrop, Agent.

AGENTS WANTED—PROFITABLE EMPLOYment.—We wish to employ gentlemen and ladies to solicit orders for the celebrated Improved Buckeye Shuttle Sewing Machine. Stitch alike on both sides. It will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, cord, bind, braid, gather, and ruffle—and sew from the finest to the heaviest goods. [illegible] W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

MACHINERY.

A NEW ENGINE, PORTABLE; 7 TO 15-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular sawmills, Freeman's grinding mills, corn shellers, belting, &c. COLLINS EATON, 79 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—THE PREMISES NOS. 24 AND 26 North Jefferson-st., with engine, boiler, shafting, and foundry. Also, "Gordon," "Liberty," and "Nonpareil" job presses, in good order. TOWNE, CLAASSEN & CO., 24 and 26 North Jefferson-st.

FOR SALE—ONE AMES' PORTABLE ENGINE and boiler, 10-horse power in good condition. Address E. J. CHAPIER, 120 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—1 SECOND-HAND PORTABLE 5-horse engine, also 1 40-horse stationary; 1 25-horse do, 1 12-horse do, 1 2-horse; good as new and cheap. L. D. POLLARD, 29 North Jefferson-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ENGINE AND BOILER with pumps and all connections, cylinders 13 by 30, now working; can be seen at 753 State-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS—WANTED—MACHINE work for a shop just started, a short distance in the country; partial having machinery, to patent articles to build, or job work will find it to their advantage to communicate with us. Address N 66, Tribune office.

The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible], September 2, 1872.

The railway postal [illegible] during the year ending [illegible] increased, during [illegible]. There were at that [illegible] 1872, 7,967 [illegible] miles of railroad mail service [illegible] miles [illegible] operation.

The receipts from [illegible] the month of August [illegible] customs revenue during [illegible],000,000. This is [illegible] are estimated at $23,-[illegible] derived from this [illegible] largest amount ever received [illegible] source in any one month.

The Assistant [illegible] Treasurer at New York will purchase $1,000,000 of bonds each Wednesday, and sell $1,000,000 of gold each Thursday, during [illegible] month.

Stanley has become the recipient of a gold snuff-box, a present from Queen Victoria, in recognition of the remarkable journey and discovery claimed to have been made by him.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company, having run fortnightly since the 1st of May last, proposes to ask Congress for extra compensation from that time to Oct. 15, 1872, when the new contract under the Subsidy bill goes into effect.

The loss of life by the steamer Metis disaster, on Long Island Sound, was not so great as at first reported, the number now being reduced to fifty-eight. A thrilling account of the catastrophe, as given by one of the survivors, is printed elsewhere, as also a list of the victims thus far recognized.

The Colonial Annexation Society, of New York, composed of naturalized citizens of the United States, adopted resolutions, at a meeting on Saturday evening, pledging themselves to do all in their power to promote the interests of the Liberal-Democratic candidates for the Presidency.

On Saturday last, a young man named Rody Fewell, residing near Manassas, Va., visited the jail at Brentsville, in the same county, and deliberately and fatally shot one James F. Clark, who was confined there on a charge of seducing Fewell's sister, a girl about 16 years of age. Clark was a married man, having several children.

Collector Casey, of New Orleans, seems likely to hold his office until President Greeley is inaugurated. Friends of the Administration, finding it impossible to select any one who can be so easily managed as the present occupant, have made known their desire to the President that he overlook Casey's peccadilloes, and refrain from appointing his successor.

Sorrow has come upon the Grant-Duncan gathering at Louisville. The Chairman of the Arkansas delegation has been arrested and imprisoned on the charge of obtaining money under false pretences. As the whole affair is based upon false pretences, and as the people of Louisville do not seem to take kindly to the motley crew, it may not be too much to expect that the authorities of the city will arrest and arraign the entire body.

A wagon train consisting of thirty-six mule teams loaded with army supplies, while detained on the 26th ult., between Carson City and Fort Lyon, Col., was attacked by two hundred Arrapahoes, under Little Raven, and fifteen persons belonging to the train were killed. One of the whites was skinned from head to foot. Besides the killed fifteen men are missing, supposed to have been carried into captivity. The wagons were burned and the mules taken away by the savages. The train had an escort of one hundred troops, but for some unexplained reason, the escort was twelve miles in the rear at the time of the massacre.

The Chicago produce markets were rather less active on Saturday. Mess pork was quiet and steady at $14.75@14.80 per brl for cash or seller September. Lard was in better demand, and 1-8c higher, at 8 5-8c per lb for winter, and 8 3-8c for summer. Meats were nominally unchanged, at 6 1-2@6 5-8c for shoulders, and 9@9 1-8c for short ribs. Highwines were steady at 90c per gallon. Lake freights were quite active and steady at 11c for corn by sail to Buffalo. Flour was more active and a shade firmer. Wheat was 1-2c lower, and rather less active, closing at $1.18 1-2 early, and $1.17 1-2 for seller September, or seller October. Corn was less active, and 1-4@1-2c lower, closing at 38 1-2c cash, 38 3-4c seller September, and 40 1-4c seller October. Oats were dull and easier, closing at 26c for cash or seller September, and 26 1-2c asked for seller October. Rye was dull and declined 1c, closing at 57 1-2c. Barley was active and higher, closing at 67c for No. 2, and 66 1-2c for do seller September.

Weekly Review of the Albany Live Stock Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, Sept. 1.—BEEVES—It being well known to dealers the supply would be much smaller than usual this week, the market opened firm, with an upward tendency, and from the early attendance of New York and Brighton dealers, it was evident that all good cattle would meet with a ready sale. Buyers, however, were decidedly opposed to an increase in the prices, the prevailing opinion being that the ruling of the market for the past few weeks has been too high for buyers to make anything by their purchases. The quality of the offerings, too, this week, has been very inferior; more than half of the cattle received being Texan steers. Some of them, it is true, had been fed for a year or two in Illinois or Missouri, but by far the largest portion were just from the plains, and quite wild. Of the remainder, a large portion consisted of light stock, only fit to be sent to pasturage, so that only a limited number of the receipts were fit for slaughtering. These were bought up as soon as they arrived, a lively competition existing between Eastern dealers and the Catskill and summer resorts. The scarcity of good cattle, combined with the limited supply, made the market strong, and dealers at once demanded an advance of [illegible] per lb over last week's rates. This was realized on all grades, and the market closed firm on finding [illegible] were all taken at [illegible] prices asked, and some of the larger dealers were cleared out before the close of the market. Yesterday, the market, if anything, ruled firmer, the competition for something very lively, and beef being wanted, not only for the Eastern market but also to supply the demands of the local and country trade. They were bought, in some cases, at an advance over the previous day's rates. The large number of the best Texans in the market were sold to go South, a ready sale being found for them than [illegible] light native stock. [illegible] Battersby paid the top price, [illegible] for a selected [illegible] Illinois, averaging 1,400 lbs, and for choice butchering steers [illegible] were freely paid. In some instances [illegible] was realized, where the competition was livelier than usual. Medium grades brought readily [illegible] per lb, and choice [illegible] Heifers realized from [illegible] to [illegible]c. The [illegible] bulls were sold as low as [illegible]c. The range for Texans was from [illegible] for light and [illegible] for second quality, and [illegible] for Illinois fed. To-day the market closed firm for all grades, the pens being nearly empty.

RECEIPTS—The following are the receipts for the week in car loads, as taken from the books of the Central Railroad:

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.	Horses.
	cars.	cars.	cars.	cars.
Monday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tuesday	[illegible]	4	26	[illegible]
Wednesday	55	13	29	[illegible]
Thursday	68	26	15	[illegible]
Friday	58	20	9	1
Saturday	84	9	26	10
Total	[illegible]	73	[illegible]	13

PRICES—We correct our table of comparative value to correspond with the main ruling of the market this week:

	This week.	Last week.
Premium	[illegible]	[illegible]
Extra	[illegible]	[illegible]
First quality	[illegible]	[illegible]
Second quality	[illegible]	[illegible]
Third quality	[illegible]	[illegible]
Inferior	[illegible]	[illegible]

MILCH COWS—But few cows were received, the market being dull. The prices were mainly the same as last week.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—The market for sheep and lambs has been active, in consequence of a sharp demand for good sheep from New York, and the prices for lambs advanced [illegible] per lb. [illegible] The market has been well supplied during the week, and at the close to-day, scarcely any sheep remained on hand. The ruling price for sheep was [illegible], and [illegible] for lambs.

HOGS—All received were sent forward in first hands after being fed.

HORSES—There has been a good supply during the week, with a fair demand. Prices were good, workers bringing from $125 to $175, and drivers from $250 to $350.

Fires.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Sept. 1.—The Philadelphia and Hartford Transportation Company's steamer Nevada, from Philadelphia, Aug. 31, while anchored at the mouth of the Thames River, took fire and was burned to the water's edge. The cargo was composed of rags, wool, menhaden, gasoline, &c. The vessel and cargo will prove a total loss. The Captain and crew escaped in boats, saving nothing. The origin of the fire is unknown, but is supposed to have resulted from spontaneous combustion of the wool, which produced an explosion of the gasoline. Loss $75,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 1.—The International Mill, at White Pine, Nev., was burned yesterday. Loss, $200,000.

The Press Representatives at Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 1.—Reporters of the press desiring to visit Pittsburgh during the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention are requested to communicate at once, the number coming, where from, etc., to William Smith, Chairman, etc., Commercial office, Pittsburgh.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Speech of General Black at Peoria, Illinois.

The Liberal Candidate for Lieutenant Governor on the Issues of the Day.

Senator Schurz at Laporte, Indiana.

The Composition of the New York Delegation to Louisville.

Mass Meeting of Naturalized Colonial Citizens.

Resolutions Favoring Greeley and Brown.

A Few More Words Regarding the Duncanite Convention.

SPEECH OF GENERAL BLACK, AT PEORIA, ILL.

Friday evening, General Charles Black, Liberal candidate for Lieutenant Governor, addressed a great meeting of the citizens of Peoria, in Rouse's Hall. After he had been introduced by the presiding officer, the Hon. W. W. O'Brien, he spoke as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN: I thank you for the kind and flattering words with which you have introduced me to this audience of my fellow-citizens; and as for you, ladies and gentlemen, I will endeavor, this evening, to present for your consideration what I consider to be the issues involved in the impending canvass.

DEAD ISSUES.

And, in order that we may determine this question satisfactorily, it is proper and necessary for us to pause for a moment in review those issues which have been settled in other years, and which, although in the past they furnished matters of decision and party contest, are to-day obsolete, and do not demand at your hands, or at your heads, further action or thought. It is true that they serve occasionally as the rallying cries for those whose prejudices forget nothing. It is true that when party lines are to be drawn men appeal frequently rather to the ghosts of dead issues than to the sturdy and irresistible facts upon which their fellow-citizens are called to act in the present, in the hope that, by successfully appealing to the passions which time should have soothed, they may succeed in reviving past animosities and hatreds.

WHAT HAS BEEN SETTLED.

Among the issues which have been settled, as I consider, by the war, and the necessary consequents of it, and the actions of the people since that time, are the questions of secession and nullification, the payment of any debt incurred in aid of rebellion, and more, and greater than all, the question of manhood suffrage. Secession and nullification have been laid in their graves by the strong hands of war. Battalions and regiments have trampled above those graves. A million bayonet butts have rammed them down beyond the hope of resurrection. Torn with shot and shell, they sleep a sleep from which there is no waking. There is no resurrecting power which can call them again before you for review or for consideration; and, above all, the voice of the American people, greater in peace than in war, has proclaimed that secession and nullification are among the things that cannot be accomplished by any State, or by the people of any State, within the bounds of the Federal Union. Above all, the American people have written in their Constitution, in unalterable characters, that the Rebel debt shall never be paid, and that the right of any man to control his own vote, and to stand fairly, squarely, and impartially before a law which knows no discrimination, shall never be questioned.

THE CRY OF PARTY. [illegible]

If those things have been accomplished, what is left for our consideration? The first question is Civil Service Reform, and the next is the restoration of good Government, harmony, and peace, in every part of the Federal Union. Right at this point, in our talking, in our arguments, and in our appeals, we are met by the cry of party. What is party, that it claims the American citizen's allegiance more than does the country? A party is that organization of citizens gathered together for the furtherance of a common purpose, which, when it has observed that purpose, if it becomes dangerous to the people, the prosperity, or the honor of the country, should be made to pass away forever. The power which has evoked it has also the right to destroy it. But a Republican will say to you, in his impassioned harangues, and in his appeals not to remove him or his from office, "What! will you leave the old ship whose battle flag has flown over so many triumphs? Stand by your guns. Stand by the old ship." And I say to every Republican to stand by the old ship, not of partisanship, but the old ship, greater and nobler and grander than that whose keelson was laid ninety-six years ago; a ship which has been sailed over oceans made tempestuous by war and oceans where sweet winds of peace have blown,—the noble Ship of State. [Cheers.]

THE PIRATICAL REPUBLICAN SHIP.

But you must stand by the Republican ship, because it has been in times past, in the judgment of those who appeal to you, the convoy of the Ship of State. I tell you that when a ship has changed her papers, and carries a pirate crew, it is time to forsake her decks. [Cheers.] I want you to stand by the Republican ship, and as you fire into its stern windows see what a row you raise in the royal family of Grant. [Laughter and cheers.] See, as they sit at the public table, and your shots go home, how one of the royal relatives will cry out, crying "Oh for my mission to Guatemala!" and another will cry out, crying, "Oh what shall I do for my Custom House?" and another will cry "Oh, what shall I do for my Post Office," and so, as your shots strike home, they forsake the public table, more than a score in number, loaded with plunder that they have improperly accumulated because of the accident of birth and not because of any personal merit, and sink into the political deep "without a groan, unknelled, uncoffined, and alone." I want you to stand by the old ship, and as you pass fire into its rigging, and see the detectives come down, and as you fire into its hold, see the carpet-baggers come up [laughter], and as you sweep its deck from stem to stern, see the noble army of Postmasters and Government jobbers strew it with their groaning remains. But the old crew that sailed it, where are they? Long ago they left this craft which has been loaded with your plunder and have embarked upon the good ship Reform, the master of which is not an animated cigar-holder, but is Horace Greeley who will bring her into port on the 5th of November next. [Cheers.]

GRANT'S ADMINISTRATION.

Is your public service corrupt, and does it demand reformation? And if it does demand it can that reformation be effected by the Republican party? That party has chosen to fully indorse all the acts of President Grant in his administration of the Government, and thus, by pointing to the past that he has made, they promise as what the future shall be. I charge upon the Administration of President Grant that it has been personal, corrupt, unlawful, and extravagant, and I propose to prove each and every one of these charges.

ITS PERSONAL CHARACTER.

As for the personal character of the Administration, I have adverted to the fact that twenty-three of the President's connections, formerly unknown, unheard of, undistinguished, and unrenowned, have been called to sit at the public table, from the mere fact that they were his relations. It is personal, because he has, at a time when the attention of every statesman was demanded, and every public servant was called for at his post, sent his Cabinet officers electioneering through the whole country; and one of them, charged especially with the mission of speaking the mind of the Administration, before the late election in North Carolina proclaimed broadly that the doctrine of this Administration was a doctrine of hate, and that the time had not come for a restoration of civil rights to the South, and that the time was not yet ripe when that people could sit down as fellow citizens with their fellow citizens of the North.

SEA-SIDE LOITERING.

It is personal, because at a time when the needs of the service demanded the presence of the President at Washington, he was junketing, and pleasure-riding, and sea-side lounging through the whole length and breadth of the land. We hear of him in grave public moments, at Long Branch and at New York, receiving the attentions of his friends, in Philadelphia, receiving the gifts of his adherents, and on the St. Lawrence, passing away the hours that should have been given to the service of his country. It is personal, because he has drawn to himself more of the outward attributes of royalty than any American President, or than all who have ever preceded him, and the singular spectacle is presented to a democratic and republican people, of the President of the United States drawn behind caparisoned steeds, with emblazoned carriage, liveried men, doing the same service that they would do for My Lord, or My Lady in Europe. It is personal, because he has absolutely neglected the functions of his office, and has, in his incapacity, or [illegible] his unwillingness, entrusted the preparation of grave messages of State, to [illegible] [illegible] I refer to the San Domingo [illegible] Farnsworth. When a message of the President was sent to Congress, that member, unable to determine what a certain part of it meant, went to him, and said: "Mr. President, what does

this passage in your message mean?" He says that the President paused a while and finally drew out the desk from his pocket and said, "I really do not know; Morton put that in." [Laughter.] There we find him sending messages, and making communications to the Congress of the United States, in his lateness, [illegible] I call in the meaning of which were not known to him, the intent and purpose of which he did not understand. For these reasons and many more, that might be urged, I consider that the Administration of the President has been, and is, one in which he seeks his personal ends and aims exclusively.

THE GIFT TAKER.

I charge upon his Administration that it is thoroughly corrupt in this, that he has received gifts, and has dispensed the public offices to those who gave him those gifts. These gifts, it is sometimes argued, were given to him before he was elected President of the United States. Not so in all cases. There are, at least, two memorable instances, in which the President of the United States, since his accession to office, has received gifts, and has rewarded the givers by public office.

BUTTERFIELD AND BLACK FRIDAY.

The first to which I shall call your attention, is the celebrated Butterfield case. After the election of President Grant, he received a letter signed by Gould, Fisk, Corbin, Butterfield, and others, but sent by Butterfield, in which he was notified that the inclosed testimonial of regard was presented to him by appreciative fellow-citizens—$105,000 in stocks, bonds, and money. The President of the United States acknowledged the receipt of that gift on the 17th of February, 1869, just about sixteen days before his inauguration, and some four months after his election. [illegible] he had received the gift and let the matter rest there, we could only have assailed it as an act of questionable good taste, but he did more than that. One of the first acts of his Administration was the appointment of this man Butterfield to be Sub-Treasurer of the United States Treasury, with his office in New York. In this manner he obtained control of the vast Government funds in the Sub-Treasury at that city. There, nearly all the gold that belongs to the Government is kept and hoarded, and thereby the nefarious scheme by which Butterfield subsequently reaped his reward and his confederates reaped theirs, was rendered practicable. Butterfield subsequently invited the President to meet some of those gentlemen with him, and the President did so. They sat down at a private table in New York. What passed there, we cannot tell, but the results of their conference we know. The President wrote a letter shortly after to Secretary Boutwell, who had at that time adopted the plan which is well known to you, of selling gold on alternate weeks in the month and buying bonds. The President said in substance to Boutwell, "I advise you to do nothing," and we find that, in pursuance of that letter, Boutwell did do nothing; that he sold no gold and bought no bonds. But now comes the reward of those schemers. They were making a corner on gold. They wanted to run gold up to a high figure, and, in order to do it, they had to keep the Government out of the market as purchaser or seller. Upon that letter Mr. Boutwell held the Government out of the market for a month and a half, or two months—for a considerable length of time. These men went to work and bought up the gold, and they ran up the price to about 160 cents on the dollar; and, when it had reached that point, then the Government went in as a seller, after they had made their margins and secured their gains, and the corner was broken, and the market came tumbling down to its proper figure. But what was the result? It was a financial ruin and panic which spread itself through the whole country, and involved the happiness of hundreds of honest and innocent men. Here, then, we find a gift that has rewarded and re-rewarded the givers. Here, then, we find, for the first time in our history a President of the United States, who consents to become a party to a corner in the gold market, and to become one of the managers of the corner which carried destruction and devastation through the whole financial land.

MURPHY AND THE LONG BRANCH COTTAGE.

But there is another instance, vouched for by Mr. A. T. Stewart, in which, since his election, the President of the United States has received gifts and has compensated the giver. A. T. Stewart testified that, shortly before the purchase of the Long Branch cottage, Tom Murphy, of New York, presented him a subscription paper, for the purpose of purchasing it; that then some $20,000 had been subscribed, and that Tom Murphy was one of the subscribers to the amount of $5,000. Shortly after the Long Branch cottage was purchased, or about the same time, Mr. Tom Murphy was appointed Collector of the Port of New York. What does that indicate? Simply that Grant purchased the Long Branch cottage himself. And with what was it did he pay for it? With the New York Custom House—nothing more and nothing less. The other instances of gift giving are too numerous to demand your attention. Stewart, Hoar, Borie, [illegible] Creswell, all gave gifts to the Presidents, and all received their rewards.

DID GRANT FALSIFY TO PLEASONTON OR BAEZ?

I charge upon the President again, that he has been corrupt in his administration, in his promises, and in his deeds, in the matter of the San Domingo job. I will not expatiate upon these unlawful acts at this time, or upon the various criminal matters that grew out of that affair, but simply refer to it as a matter of corruption. For in his protocol, preliminary to the signing of the treaty for the negotiation of the terms for the transfer of San Domingo to the United States Government, the President of the United States, through his aid, then and there agreed with Baez to use his personal influence with the Senate of the United States in securing the adoption of that treaty. What is the personal influence of a President of the United States? It consists in his Post Offices, in his Assessorships, in his Collectorships, and in his distribution of Custom Houses and Ministries to favorite friends. When this matter was brought home, and when Sumner's charge [illegible] President denied having out, and the President [illegible] had made any such offer, it placed him in the unfortunate dilemma of having either deceived Baez, or falsifying to Schurz. He promised Baez that he would use this personal influence; and if he did not promise Schurz, then he deceived Baez, and if he did keep his promise to him, then he has told a falsehood concerning Schurz. I think, from what I know of him and his previous transactions with the Cabinet of Andrew Johnson, and with Andrew Johnson himself, that the American people will not be long in deciding that he did keep his promise with Baez, and did try to corrupt, by [illegible] Federal patronage, a grave [illegible] clothed in his Legislative robes, sworn to perform his duties. More than this, when the Senator resisted the bribe, when he gathered his robes about him, and said, "Hands off; I will not be bribed; I will not touch this unclean thing; I will oppose this measure because my sense of duty tells me to," then we find that the President of the United States struck straight behind him at a relative in office, and removed him for no other reason, as Pleasonton testifies, than because the Senator had opposed a favorite measure of the President.

CARPET-BAGGERS AND THEIR WORK.

The Administration of President Grant has also fostered a system of Government in the South which has resulted in loading that people, in the course of seven years, with State debts amounting to $216,000,000, in addition to those already laid upon them before that time; in diminishing the area of their cultivated land to the extent of 6,000,000 of acres; and in adding to their local taxation $4,000,000 in three years; and yet, with all this terrible showing of figures, speaking more eloquently than the nights of the finest oratory or its most impassioned appeals, this Administration is denominated an economical, prudent, wise, Christian, and fraternal one. Do not think that the burdens that are laid upon the people of the South will rest upon the shoulders of rebels; for every dollar that their productive power is weakened is a dollar gone from the resources with which your debts must be paid. The man of the South who is stripped of the capacity to purchase your goods, is stripped of his power to pay his share of the tariff and internal revenue, and you must make good his deficiencies. As long as the doctrine of hate, carpet-baggery, and corruption controls the National Administration, so long must you be content to bear your own burdens, and also those of the carpet-bagger, and of the repentant, humbled, pained, and beggared Southerner. Let us try another policy. We have tried them four years with the bayonet and we subdued them. We tried them seven years with the carpet-bagger, and we have humiliated them. Let us try them with the mild doctrines of peace, and the potency of self-government, and we will see their waste places made to blossom as the rose, a love of the Union restored to their hearts, and their capacity for bearing the burdens of the Government renewed.

GRANT'S UNLAWFUL ACTS.

He is unlawful in his administration in the case of the appointment to Government, from the fact of the appointment of Washburn and Stewart, and the members of his military staff; from the fact that he levied war against San Domingo, in contravention of the Constitution and laws of the United States; and, more than all, by becoming responsible for the acts of his Cabinet officers. When a man does an act deliberately or premeditatedly we hold him responsible; when he does that act through an agent, and then attempts to evade responsibility, and fails to do so, we hold him doubly responsible. Now, in the matter of the Secor claims, in the matter of the Cherpenning claims, in the matter of the sale of the French arms, and in the matter of San Domingo, we find him fully indorsing, approving, and ratifying all that his agents had done, and retaining these men in office, although official guilt was fastened upon them by investigations, beyond a reasonable doubt, although it was shown that for money and in the interests of money they had violated the law.

THE SALE OF FRENCH ARMS.

I will recur but for a moment to the sale of French arms. A great war was raging between France and Prussia. A number of arms were stored in the United States Arsenal. France was not fully armed. There was the purchaser, and here was the armament. How to get the two together was the question. The fact is, that the two did get together, and that Bismarck was able, with the Emperor William, to gather up American arms on the banks of the Loire, by the turn of affairs. How did they get there? The investigation shows that, after notice given, a sale was consummated between the War Department and a known agent of the French, by which 39,000 stand of Remington carbines [illegible] of Remington [illegible] were turned over to that agent, although before the notice was given not a dollar of money had passed, not one cent of consideration, and there had been no written contract. More than fifty batteries of Parrott guns and even Gatling guns, the best guns known to the United States service, or to any service in the world, were sent from the United States Government direct to the French transports. A French officer inspected a portion of the arms on the wharves at New York. United States lighters, flying the American flag, carried those guns from the United States Arsenal direct to the side of the French transports in the harbor and deposited them in the hold of the [illegible] [illegible] the intervention of any [illegible] and yet this Administration tell us, in these frantic appeals for votes, these—although those [illegible] made under a flimsy pretext of agents, [illegible] friendly to the whole German [illegible] violated no laws of war [illegible] They try to evade and [illegible] by [illegible] [illegible]

MURPHY.

I remember that, during our own great service,

when the Federal flag was menaced, there was no recruiting station throughout the whole North that was not thronged with German volunteers. I remember that, wherever the Federal flag went [illegible] the Gulf, there the German volunteer kept step to the music of the Union. Wherever blood was shed, there that of the German volunteer mixed with that of the native American. Their songs of triumph swelled out from many a sanguinary battlefield, over imperiled rebel forts and broken rebel lines. I have endeavored to picture to myself some of the scenes that may have occurred after the close of that French war. I have thought that perhaps some German volunteer whom I had met during the service, and who had come home and sunk the soldier in the citizen, had become a part of this great people; had gathered to himself a little of the substance of the earth, and had become happy and prosperous, and conclude that he wished to visit the fatherland, for there are no people to whom the thought of the fatherland is dearer than to the Germans; it has been so from the beginning of history, and it will be so to the end of time. He gathers about him a little of what he has accumulated. He takes transport for Europe. He lands and goes to his native home, and seeks the old house where he was born. But over its portals are hung the trappings of woe. There is gloom and mourning. When his aged father comes to him he says: "You were spared through the great war of the Union, for your fidelity to which I could have pledged you, my son. You were spared to sweep down the Mississippi, and, with Sherman, to cross the great States to the sea. But your brother, young when you left, a boy in the household, we carried from the bloody fields around Paris a corpse. We found that in one of the contests there he had fallen before the bayonet of a French soldier. They had crossed arms in the strife of men, and your brother fell, with the bayonet of this gun passing through his heart. We brought it home as a mournful souvenir of his fall." This soldier of the Army of the Republic picks up that melancholy trophy. He sees the number. He sees its old familiar marks, for you know how, in the listlessness of camp, our soldiers marked their guns with name, and letter, and symbol, dear to them from some meaning known only to himself; a sort of album of the sentiments of war. He sees that it is the gun that he bore under the Federal flag, under many a contest, and which he had returned at the termination of the war to one of the Federal arsenals, but which had afterwards been sold by a Republican Administration to the enemy of his blood. And yet this Grant party talks about their friendship for the Germans. [Laughter.]

GRANT INDORSES HIS AGENTS' ACTS.

Grant was thoroughly corrupt in indorsing the acts of his Secretary of War, for every one of those sales was made in violation of law. The only law under which sales could be made was the one authorizing the sale of old and unserviceable arms, but the best arms [illegible] in the hands of the United States troops and in the arsenals of the United States—Remingtons and Springfield breech-loaders, all of them found a way to the hands of the French. The guns that the troops of the United States Army had in their hands were taken from them and brought to the arsenals, to be delivered to these French agents. The Government arsenals were run day and night in manufacturing cartridges for one of these belligerents, and yet this plain violation of the law, this corrupt evasion of the will of the people, this insult to a friendly nation, has been fully indorsed, approved, and ratified by the Administration of President Grant to-day, which calls upon the German people and the American people to ratify this act, and others like it, by Grant's re-election.

GRANT'S CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

But President Grant has promised Civil Service Reform. These Radical orators that are going around the country say: "Just let us elect President Grant once more. It is true that he didn't make a very good President for the last four years. It is true that he has made a good many blunders. He has made bad appointments; he has been a nepotist, but let us try him four years more, for during the next term he will be a better President; he has had practice." Taking reminds me of the old story that you have so often heard, of the boy who had a favorite bull pup, and the boy's name was not Grant either. One night he came home, and heard a fearful row in the barnyard. Running around the corner he found that the bull dog had got his father by the nose, and that he was crying to him, "Take him off! take him off!" "Hold on, dad; hold on, dad," said he; "it is a little hard on you, but is the making of the pup." We point to these evasions of law, to these corruptions, and to these outrageous appointments, and they only say, "Hold on, good people; it is a little hard on you, but it is the making of the pup—President." [Laughter.] Yes, he has promised Civil Service Reform, but what have been his acts? Why was Jussen removed from office at Chicago? Because a Senator opposed the will of the President. Why was Jayne removed from office at Springfield? Not because one word had ever been said against him; not because the affairs of his office were not well administered, but because another Senator had opposed a scheme of the President.

PACKING THE SUPREME BENCH.

Why were Bradley and Strong appointed to places upon the Supreme Bench of the United States? Because a certain clique in Washington had had a decision rendered against them by the Supreme Court of the United States, one that was inimical to their interests and which they desired to have reversed. Then Bradley and Strong, men whose opinions were known before they were appointed, were put upon that bench. The majority was changed, the case was reconsidered [illegible] which has become a part of the law of the land, a common law upon which large operations and interests were built, that affected every debt and contract in the country, both yours and mine, as well as those of millionaires and railroads, was absolutely swept away, for partisan purposes.

HIS TREATMENT OF COX.

When Jacob D. Cox, the first Secretary of the Interior, said to the President "I have a battle to fight against fraud. Come up and help me, or I must fall," what did the President of the United States do? He simply let him go. Civil Service Reform had been promised, assessments were about to be levied, and the money had been demanded of all the clerks in Cox's own department for political purposes. He said, "gentlemen, this is wrong," and then he turned to the President, who promises Civil Service Reform, and said, "Mr. President, I am fighting this struggle against frauds. Help me or I must fall." And the President of the United States turned at once, and received his resignation, and appointed his successor. To-day, in every department at Washington, the example of Cox is ignored, and the same man who holds a petty office [illegible] assessed to contribute for party purposes—has been, and is being, assessed.

HOW ART THOU FALLEN, OH LUCIFER.

Now, then, these things go to show that the President of the United States has, in the management of this Government, been personal, corrupt, and unlawful; that he has acted only to further his own selfish aims and for partisan purposes. Who is U. S. Grant? I suppose that in this audience before me there are very many soldiers who wore the blue. At the beginning of his term of office, there was no man in the United States who occupied such a position as Grant. He had entered upon office upon a simple platform. No man in the country ever did or ever will again perhaps. I hope never may, command such a strong personal following. The South believed in his words of promise, and the North acceded to all that he had claimed. All the States of the Federal Union, except eight, wheeled into solid column in his support, and they did it, because this man had said, in the beginning of the campaign in which he was elected, "Let us have peace." That was the platform, and that was the utterance that elected Grant to be the President of the United States. To-day, how changed is all. The cry that falls from his lips is "Let me have the pieces." [Laughter.] A piece of the Post Offices for my father; a piece of the Custom Houses for my brother-in-law; a piece of the Marshalship of the District of Columbia for another brother-in-law. "Let me have the pieces," is the platform upon which he stands to-day before the American people.

Instead of bringing a peace, he has brought destruction and discord. He has disrupted a great party. He has driven from its honored councils, from the leadership of his Administration, men who gathered about him; they who were the strength and glory of his Administration, the honor and the props of his party, are to-day in opposition to him. He is today in the hands of jobbers, of speculators, of political charlatans. I say that since the miscalled the Morning Star, no man nor thing hath fallen so far as he who stepped from the leadership of the Nation to be the leader of a part of a party. Sumner, and Schurz, and Trumbull, and Palmer, and Banks are by his edict driven from the lines of party, and those who gather about him are Cameron, and Chandler, and Logan, and men of that ilk.

WHO CAPTURED LOGAN?

Why, even Logan hesitated and trembled as he viewed the extravagance of the Government. Even Logan found it necessary to rise in his

[Continued on the Sixth Page.]

MARRIED.

ROBERTS—DAELY—Aug. 31, at the Church of the Epiphany, by the Rev. C. H. W. Stocking, John Roberts and Miss Margaret Daely, both of London, Eng.

DIED.

LAKE—On Sunday morning, Sept. 1, George P., son of C. E. and Sarah A. Lake, aged 1 year and 4 [illegible]. Funeral on Monday, Sept. 2, at 1 o'clock, at their residence, 554 West Monroe-st.

FISHER—On Friday morning, Aug. 30, Calista E., daughter of H. D. and Julia H. Fisher, aged 1 year and 11 months. Funeral on Monday, Sept. 2, at 3 p. m. at their residence, 585 Indiana-av. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

SHIELDS—Sunday, Sept. 1, at 2:30 p. m., Vincent, only child of Patrick and Margaret Shields, aged 1 week and 3 days. Funeral from their late residence, American Hotel, [illegible] East Kinzie-st., at 2 o'clock p. m. Monday, in carriages to Calvary Cemetery. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

MEETINGS.

Attention, Sir Knights.

Stated Conclave of Chicago Commandery No. 19, K. T. Monday evening at [illegible] o'clock. Visitor courteously welcomed. By order [illegible] E. C. JOHN WHITLEY, Recorder.

I. O. B. B.

Members of Hillel Lodge No. 72, I. O. B. B., please take notice that the regular meeting again on each [illegible] every week, commencing with [illegible] [illegible] ROBOVITS, President. S. GREENBAUM, Secretary.

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FOUND.

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TO THE PUBLIC:

The Trustees of the Public Library of Kentucky being satisfied, from the large sale of tickets already made, and the daily increasing demand for them, that there will be no occasion for postponing the second drawing in the Gift Concert in aid of the Public Library of Kentucky, have instructed me, as their agent and manager of the Gift Concert, to say to the public and ticket holders that the drawing will positively take place on September 28, prox., and will not be postponed. An active demand for tickets comes from every State and Territory of the United States, and from the Canadas, giving assurance to the Trustees that no circumstance can prevent a drawing at the appointed time.

A sufficient clerical force is engaged to keep up with the orders for tickets, and in order that this office may be relieved of the immense pressure incident to the business for the week or two immediately preceding the drawing, agents especially, and those desirous of procuring tickets, are requested to send in their orders immediately, as sales will have to be closed in time to make the necessary preparations for the drawing. It is the wish of the management to fill every order for a ticket, as well as to sell all the tickets; but those who apply first must first be supplied, and if those who put off buying until sales are closed have their money returned instead of the tickets ordered, as in the first Gift Concert, in December last, when thousands of dollars that came too late were sent back, they will have none to blame but themselves.

THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, Agent Public Library Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 15, 1872.

CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES! CARRIAGES!

GREAT ANNUAL CLEARING SALE of FINE CARRIAGES, Top and Open Buggies, Panel and Basket Phaetons, Business Wagons, Top and Open Side Spring Wagons, of every style, used for business or pleasure. The largest stock and greatest variety. Will be sold for the next six weeks at prices defying competition, when STYLE and QUALITY is considered. ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

PENNOYER, SHAW & CO. Manuf'rs and Dealers in Fine Carriages, 325 & 327 Wabash-av., cor. Congress.

ARTISTS' GOODS.

Artists' Materials.

The Largest and Best Stock of Artists' Materials in the city, can be found at

P. M. ALMINI & CO.'S, 344 STATE-ST.

MATERIALS FOR WAX FLOWERS.

HOTELS.

Continental Hotel, ANDERSON & CO., Proprietors. State-st., corner Eldridge-court, CHICAGO, ILL.

A new house, and first-class in every respect. Terms $2 per day.

FOR SALE.

COFFEES.

Just Received, another shipment of that extra choice Old Government Java.

HONG KONG TEA CO., 14 and 16 South Halsted-st. SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

FURNACES.

Rochester Co-Operative Foundry Co., 157 EAST KINZIE-ST., CHICAGO.

Manufacturers of the celebrated [illegible] Hot-Air Furnaces, Gas-Light Self-Feed, Parlor Cook, National Base Burner, [illegible] Cook [illegible] of the Ladies' and all kinds of stoves and cheap heating and cooking stoves. [illegible] given upon application [illegible] [illegible] 157 East Kinzie-st.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

SCHOOL BOOKS

FOR SALE BY

COBB, ANDREWS & CO., 469 Wabash-av.

REAL ESTATE.

Nicholas G. Iglehart and Holmes Hoge are admitted as partners in our firm from this date. N. P. IGLEHART & CO., 82 East Van Buren-st. Sept. 2, 1872.

Choice Boulevard Property.

For sale, to close an estate, eight fine lots on South Park and Calumet-avs., near Twenty-ninth-st., east front; prices low. Also, a number of cheap lots on Wallace, Lowe, and Dashiell-sts, near Thirty-third-st. N. P. IGLEHART & CO., 82 East Van Buren-st.

Evanston Property.

An elegant new subdivision near Oakton and Calvary, for sale. Splendid neighborhood; prices low; and some lots on long time. Also, very desirable ACRE PROPERTY, near the Boulevards, and southwest of the city. N. P. IGLEHART & CO., 82 East Van Buren-st.

FOR SALE.

Two of the finest brick houses on the West Side, 3 story and basement, all improvements, and first-class neighborhood. Only $10,000; easy payments. This is a decided bargain, $2000 under the market value. Inquire of the owners, J. C. McCORD & CO., 148 Wabash-av.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FLOORING.

[illegible]-inch Flooring, Dressed and Matched.
1 1-4-inch Flooring, Dressed and Matched.
Inch Flooring, Dressed and Matched.
Inch Yellow Pine Flooring, Dressed and Matched.
1 1-4-inch Yellow Pine Flooring, Dressed and Matched.

In large quantities, and thoroughly seasoned. SHOP WORK DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.

GARDEN CITY Manufacturing & Supply Company, Cor. Twenty-second and Morgan-sts. F. GUSTORF, Sec'y.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS & ORGANS.

200 Pianos and Organs.

For sale on the most favorable terms. [illegible] invoices received daily [illegible] & CO. Pianos of HALLET, DAVIS [illegible], and [illegible] Great Union Piano, SMITH'S American Organs.

New Pianos and Organs to Rent.

W. W. KIMBALL, Corner Wabash-av. & Thirteenth-st.

TO RENT.

Residence To Rent.

My residence, 40 Centre-av. for two or three years from May next. Possession given the 1st of October. Furniture for sale cheap. C. B. GOODYEAR.

TO RENT.

Nos. 51 and 53 Lake-st., very choice stores. Nos. 46 and 133 Lake-st., when completed. Nos. 148, 18, [illegible], and 184 to 211 Clark-st. [illegible] Nos. 138 and 140 Wabash-av., first-class stores. Also, lofts and offices in the above blocks. Nos. 179 and 181 Clark-st., corner [illegible] J. M. MARSH [illegible], Real Estate and House Renting Agency, at [illegible] South Clark-st.

[illegible] When completed, a [illegible] story store, 25 by [illegible] feet, No. [illegible] Lake-st., with vault and hoister. Inquire of W. H. CLARKE, Room 14, Southeast corner of Adams and LaSalle-sts.

RANGES.

Warren Range

First Premium Am. Ins. 1871.

Double Elevated Oven, Warming Closet, Broiling Door, Fender Guard, [illegible] and Ash Sifter. [illegible] FULLER, WARREN & CO., Manufacturers, Troy, N. Y. BRANCH HOUSES—New York, Cleveland and Chicago. [illegible] FOR SALE BY FULLER, WARREN & CO., 58 and 60 Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

EDUCATIONAL.

Pennsylvania Military Academy, At Chester, Delaware Co., Pa.

For Resident Cadets only. The Eleventh Annual Session commences WEDNESDAY, Sept. 4. The buildings have been erected and furnished at a cost exceeding ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, and in all their appointments are unsurpassed. Thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, the Classics, and Natural Sciences, the Classics and English, is imparted by West Point graduates and other competent professors. Careful attention is given to the moral training and personal habits of Cadets. Circulars may be obtained of E. L. Brown, Esq., or Chas. G. Dunsing, Esq., patrons of the Academy in Chicago, [illegible] COL. THEO. HYATT, Pres't P. M. A.

ST. IGNATIUS COLLEGE, 413 WEST TWELFTH-ST., CHICAGO, ILL. Studies in this Institution will be resumed Monday, Sept. 2. Tuition per session of ten months, $60. For catalogue or information apply to REV. JNO. S. VERDIN, S.J., Vice President.

ST. XAVIER'S ACADEMY, 131 Cottage Grove-avenue, (Woodland Park, opposite Chicago University) will resume studies Monday, September 2.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE. Established in New York in 1814. English and French for Young Ladies and Misses. Boarding and Day Pupils. 1527 and 1529 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Pa. French is the language of the family and is constantly spoken in the Institute. MADAME D'HERVILLY, Principal.

RACINE COLLEGE. The Fall and Winter Term will begin Sept. 11, 1872. The College and Grammar School open the same day. Candidates for admission to the Freshman Class will be examined July 8 and Sept. 11. For admission apply to the REV. JAMES DE KOVEN, D. D., Warden of Racine College, Racine, Wis.

Dearborn Seminary, 665 Wabash-av. The seventeenth year of this School opens Monday, Sept. 16. For catalogues address the Principal, Z. GROVER.

OCONOMOWOC SEMINARY, BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, at Oconomowoc, Wis. Delightful situation; thorough instruction, and home care. For catalogue address MISS GRACE P. JONES, Prin.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies. Nos. [illegible] East Fifty-third-st., New York, between Fifth and Madison-avs., near Central Park. No extra charge for German. The [illegible] year will commence Oct. 1, 1872. Mrs. Reed's address, until September [illegible], is Riverside, N. J.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y. This Institution furnishes superior accommodations, has a large corps of accomplished teachers, and is in every respect first class. Pupils are carried through the regular course or prepared for Vassar College. For Circulars apply to the Principal, Rev. D. G. WRIGHT, A. M.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING, At the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 11. For the Annual Register, containing improved course of Study and full particulars, address PROF. CHAS. DROWNE, Director.

MACHINERY.

BOLTS.

Continental Bolt Works,

Manufacturers of Machine Bolts, Lag Screws, Bridge, Roof, and Car Bolts, [illegible] &c. Any description of Bolt Work to order at short notice. Works, corner Rumsey and Hawes-sts. Salesrooms, 50 and 52 East Madison-st. CLARKE ABBOTT & CO., Sole Agents.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE: MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1877.

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LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE OF SALE.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES.

FORSYTH'S U.S. Standard Scales

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 31.

The money market of the week closes very quietly; though it has ruled moderately active as compared with the corresponding week of last year. But the clearings of the week were some $8,800,000 less than for the week preceding—a result in large part owing to the collapse of the wheat corner—which was followed by a dull feeling, and a comparative sluggishness in the movement of produce.

Applications at the banks for loans were not numerous to-day—they seldom are on Saturday. A few were inquiring about money to meet deliveries of grain on Monday, but most of these deliveries had been already arranged for, and the indications are that not much grain will permanently change hands, though there may be plenty of changing round. Mercantile paper was in moderate supply. The banks report the market as rather close, at unchanged rates, at 10 per cent on time loans, and 7-8 per cent on call.

Eastern exchange was very quiet, scarcely a sale being reported, but the market was firmer, with one or two buyers at 40c per $1,000 discount between banks, and few offerings. Counter rates were quoted unchanged, at par selling, and buying at $1.00 per $1,000 discount.

LOCAL BOND AND STOCK MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows, this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
United States 6s of '81	114	114½
5-20s of '62	114	114½
5-20s of '64	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20s of '65	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20s of '65 January and July	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20s of '67 January and July	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20s of '68 January and July	[illegible]	[illegible]
10-40s	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 5s (new issue)	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States Currency 6s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Pacific Gold 7 30s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago City 7s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cook County 7s	100	[illegible]
Illinois County and Town'hip 10s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eastern Exchange	1-10 par.	1.10 prem.
Sterling Exchange (large drafts)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gold Exchange	113	[illegible]
Gold and Gold Coupons	113½	[illegible]
Money on Governments and Gold		1 per cent.
Silver	103@104	
Land Warrants		
160s act war 1812	177	187
120s act war 1812	134	135
80s act war 1812	93	95
40s act war 1812	44	48
Agricultural College Land Scrip		175@180

Revenue stamps, 2 to 4½ per cent discount.
Gold coupons worth ¼ more than gold.

The following is the report of the Managers of the Chicago Clearing House for the week ending Aug. 31, 1872:

Date.	Clearings.	Balances.
Monday	$3,841,833.79	$274,527.60
Tuesday	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wednesday	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thursday	[illegible]	[illegible]
Friday	[illegible]	[illegible]
Saturday	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	$19,772,672.14	$1,591,659.26
Corresponding week last year	18,168,216.37	1,783,350.99

The following quotations of local stocks are furnished by Messrs. Hammond & Watson:

Banks.	Bid.	Asked.
First National Bank	135	
Fifth National Bank	130	
Commercial National Bank	140	
German National Bank	135	
Northwestern National Bank	200	
Corn Exchange Bank	115	
Cook County National Bank	107	
National Bank of Commerce	100	
Miscellaneous.		
Chicago City Railway		175
West Division Railway	190	200
North Division Railway	105	110
Babcock Extinguisher		95
Elgin Watch Company	101	
Cook County 7s		100 and int.
Chicago City 7s		100 and int.
Chamber of Commerce	100	101
Insurance.		
Traders	100½	103½

Sales.
25,000 Chicago City Railway at 175.

The London *Economist* of the 17th inst. gives the semi-annual statements of the London Joint Stock Banks on the 30th of June last, which exhibit the constantly increasing power of these institutions and the diminution of that of the Bank of England. The deposits were:

	June 30, '71.	June 30, '72.
London and Westminster	22,770,000	25,830,000
London Joint Stock	14,430,000	20,930,000
Union	12,720,000	14,040,000
London and County	14,300,000	16,870,000
Seven smaller institutions	9,710,000	12,160,000
Total Joint Stock banks	74,360,000	89,830,000
Bank of England	22,990,000	19,045,000

The individual deposits of the Bank of England have decreased nearly 24 per cent, whilst those of the joint stock banks have increased over 20 per cent in one year. The four large joint stock banks paid dividends at the rate of 20 per cent per annum, whilst the Bank of England only paid at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, although the latter has the monopoly of the profits derived from nearly the entire circulation of bank notes in Great Britain.

The New York *World* says:

The idea of building a railroad along the Hudson upon its western bank is not new, yet the certainty of the completion of such a line is of very recent date. The project [illegible] being carried out involves a line from Jersey City to Buffalo, there connecting with the Canada Southern Railroad via the International Bridge. The length of this route will be 410 miles. It is shorter than any competing route in existence, and active work has already commenced at both ends and at several intermediate points. From Jersey City to Hoboken, the line passes up the river at the foot of the Palisades, thence through Nyack and Haverstraw, in the rear of Stony Point and Iona Island, just at the foot of Anthony's Nose, by tunnel under West Point, and thence along the river to Catskill. At that place the line diverges westward to Syracuse, and thence direct to Buffalo. The tunnel at West Point will pass directly under the riding school and parade ground, and will be twenty-six feet wide, twenty feet high, and half a mile long. This is the only tunnel on the route, and it will probably be near two years in course of construction, as the rock is of the hardest character of gneiss and granite. The work is already going on as fast as possible at both ends of the tunnel. The Government will not allow a central shaft. The power diamond drill is used for boring and nitroglycerine as a blasting material. At Hoboken a large quantity of land has been purchased and considerable work done. At various points on the line of the Palisades, rock has been gotten out to be used for culverts and abutments, as well as for docks. The extreme grade, coming East is to be twenty feet to the mile, and going west no grade is to exceed thirty feet per mile. Great care is to be paid to curvature, nothing greater than a four-degree curve being allowed. The facts will give great ability for fast travel over the road when completed.

The road, as to be constructed, is to be of double track, four feet eight and a half inches gauge, and is to be laid with steel rails, sixty pounds to the yard, fish-plate joints. From Jersey City to the Catskill it is estimated to cost $7,625,000, and the entire line, $26,000,000. The capital for the construction of the road is furnished entirely from Europe.

NEW YORK, Aug. [illegible] easy during the [illegible] per cent, closing quiet at 3@4. [illegible] has ruled dull all day. It opened at 113½. Loans were made at from 1-64 for use to 1-32 per cent for carrying. The clearings at the banks to-day were $80,646,000; Treasury balance, $[illegible]. The Treasury disbursed $137,000. Specie shipments for the week, $[illegible].

Sterling exchange dull at [illegible] for long, and [illegible] for short sight.

Governments dull and steady, closing dull.

Stocks were firm until after the announcement of the bank statement, which was unfavorable, showing a loss in the reserve of $1,500,000, when the market became weaker, except for Panama, which advanced to 134, and Wabash stock was weak, 1½ per cent being paid for the use of 100 shares till Monday. The market closed dull.

The Sub-Treasury to-day redeemed in legal tenders $1,148,000 three per cent certificates. The entire amount on which interest ceased to-day is $1,[illegible].

Sterling Exchange, 108½.

GOVERNMENTS.

Coups, '81	115½	Coups, '67	113¾
Coups, '62	[illegible]	Coups, '68	113¾
Coups, '64	114½	10-40s	111½
Coups, '65	114½	Currency 6s	111½
Coups, '65 (new)	113½	New 5s	111½

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	93	Old Virginias	51
New Tennessees	75¼	Old N. Carolinas	33
Old Tennessees	75	New N. Carolinas	23½
New Virginias	47		

STOCKS.

Canton	91	St. Paul preferred	76½
W. U. Tel	75	Wabash	74½
Quicksilver	43½	Wabash preferred	85
Adams Express	95	Fort Wayne	96
Wells & Fargo	86	Terre Haute	20
Am. M. U. Ex	72	Terre Haute pref'd	44
U. S. Express	75	C. & A.	118
Pacific Mail	74½	C. & A. preferred	118
N. Y. Central	96½	O. & M.	44½
Erie	50	C., C. & C.	90
Erie preferred	71	C., B. & Q.	127
Harlem	116	Lake Shore	92½
Harlem preferred	120	Indiana Central	33½
Michigan Central	111	Illinois Central	131
Pittsburgh	90	Union Pacific stocks	36
Northwestern	74½	Union Pacific bonds	86½
N. W. preferred	90	Cent. Pacific bonds	103½
Rock Island	111	Del., Lack. & West'n	104
N. J. Central	108	B., H. & Erie	7
St. Paul	55½		

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 31.

The following were the receipts and shipments for the last twenty-four hours:

	Received. 1872.	Received. 1871.	Shipped. 1872.	Shipped. 1871.
Flour, brls	3,680	5,487	2,781	2,077
Wheat, bu	78,619	95,444	101,337	110,843
Corn, bu	282,130	270,410	203,932	161,748
Oats, bu	58,769	67,088	33,000	58,754
Rye, bu	4,480	17,490	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, bu	24,140	37,660	3,330	48,820
Grass seed, lbs	124,730	267,020	17,130	170,840
Flax seed, lbs	207,012	329,646		
Broom corn, lbs	31,800	45,000		42,000
Cured meats, lbs	24,170	11,380	299,200	130,385
Beef, brls			100	12
Pork, brls			350	
Lard, lbs	9,720	10,200	72,200	81,584
Tallow, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]		6,267
Butter, lbs	102,770	69,480	25,000	1,025
Live hogs, No	10,767	4,463	5,514	1,836
Cattle, No	1,800	1,773	2,670	
Sheep, No	[illegible]	[illegible]		
Hides, lbs	61,670	25,128	77,200	90,170
High wines, brls	221	80		310
Wool, lbs	121,160	31,110	143,090	
Potatoes, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]		
Lumber, m	7,085	2,231	3,394	3,143
Shingles, m	1,920	2,062	3,172	2,597
Lath, m	205	65	439	527
Salt, brls				

Withdrawn from store on Friday for city consumption: 2,674 bu wheat; 1,467 bu corn; 5,437 bu oats; 100 bu rye; 375 bu barley. Withdrawn for do during the week: 56,092 bu wheat; 11,736 bu corn; 32,958 bu oats; 2,915 bu rye; 1,254 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 191 cars wheat; 519 cars and 65,000 bu corn; 98 cars and 15,000 bu oats; 11 cars rye; 31 cars barley. Total (850 cars), 425,000 bu.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and stock at this point during the week ending with this morning, and for corresponding weeks ending as dated:

RECEIPTS.

	Aug. 31, '72.	Aug. 24, '72.	Sept. 2, '71.
Flour, brls	15,487	19,560	27,770
Wheat, bu	816,725	1,286,213	548,814
Corn, bu	1,964,120	2,165,756	1,[illegible]
Oats, bu	440,180	373,278	[illegible]
Rye, bu	21,998	33,489	[illegible]
Barley, bu	96,180	37,760	204,162
L. Hogs, No	49,627	56,263	29,976
Cattle, No	12,886	14,863	11,304

SHIPMENTS.

	Aug. 31, '72.	Aug. 24, '72.	Sept. 2, '71.
Flour, brls	16,120	14,673	21,118
Wheat, bu	1,014,162	451,311	594,792
Corn, bu	967,481	1,303,114	976,116
Oats, bu	127,012	176,308	474,728
Rye, bu	11,257	20,851	38,584
Barley, bu	18,802	16,686	182,896
L. Hogs, No	39,577	49,429	20,183
Cattle, No	8,342	7,519	6,935

On Monday, the 2d, the Board of Trade will meet to consider the proposed amendments to the rules, previously noted in our columns, especially those which have been proposed with a view to shut off the cancer sores that are dignified by the name of corners, while there is nothing *square* about them. Another slight amendment was introduced to-day, the point being that, in cases under consideration, when there is a dispute as to the actual figures from which margins shall be computed (the shipping value), the price shall be determined by the Secretary, or, in his absence, by the President of the Board of Trade, under the control and supervision of the Board of Directors.

There was a good deal of discussion to-day on 'Change relative to the extent to which the proposed amendments will protect both parties to a bargain. It was argued that the rule would not cover the present condition of the wheat market, the price here to-day being exactly 10 per cent below the shipping value to New York. It is worth $1.30 to ship, and sold at $1.17. It was stated that under this circumstance the seller could not call a margin that would protect him below $1.17; that is, could not call a margin that would protect him against a further decline. A careful reading of the proposed rule shows that this objection is not well taken; but there is no doubt that the rule could be changed in the wording so as to make its meaning more clear, and this ought to be done.

Irrespective of the point made by some operators, that the proposed rule will greatly increase the amount of money necessary to run a corner, but not render it impossible, it is a matter for grave consideration whether the Board should or should not set its face in unmistakable terms against corners and the men who engineer them. Would it not be right for the Board of Trade to enact the penalty of expulsion against any man, or men, who shall be found guilty of running an artificial corner in produce in the future? The only difficulty in the way of doing this would be that attending the determination of the point where legitimate buying ends and the cornering process begins. It is also questionable if any set of men have the right to punish another for buying as much property as he can find others willing to sell, if he can show that he is prepared to pay for it on delivery.

It is much to be desired that the Board will spare a little time to consider this difficult subject before adopting any rule. Usually the business before the Board is rushed through for two reasons: There is but little time to spare from the office, and generally some member is found anxious to take advantage of this fact, and pettifog away enough of the time of the Board to make the meeting disgusted at the idea of attempting to deliberate. The Board of Trade is the most unfortunate body in this respect, that ever attempted to discuss a subject in Chicago. We do not remember a single instance in several years past where a called meeting of the Board has succeeded in the attempt to calmly discuss the *real merits* of a question at issue.

It is quite probable that at the meeting on Monday, the motion will be made to expel one or more members, the only question being about the right to do it. The argument was advanced to-day that the equities of the case should give to any body of men the right to expel a member when they do not wish longer to associate with him, on returning his initiation fee, and the proportion of the annual dues that have been paid for the unexpired part of the year; in other words, that they have the same power to put out that they have to take in. The point is a knotty one, and may require a legal decision; one member is understood to take the position that he will enjoin the Board from transacting any business if the Board will not do business with him.

The collapse of the corner has produced one result, hitherto not attained—a tacit agreement among commission men here that they cannot afford to guarantee sales to their principals in the country. And thus it is ever. These abuses, like taxation, remind us of the stone that rolls down stairs; it bumps on each succeeding step, but falls most heavily on the lowest. It is the farmers who have to bear the loss after all, and herein lies the great enormity of the proceeding. If the corner contest were simply between two sets of local speculators, one of which must bear the loss, there would not be so much for the general community to complain of. But unfortunately the farmers are, in these cases, like the poor frogs in the marshes that Æsop tells of. Two bulls were fighting in an adjoining meadow; it made no difference to the frogs which would be the victor. The one beaten was sure to take to the marshes, and trample the life out of hundreds of poor frogs. If our Board of Trade be really the representative of the produce interests of the Northwest, it can scarcely afford longer to omit the plain duty of taking such action as will prevent the farmers of this section from being swindled by corners in the future.

The position of some parties, in a pecuniary sense, was misstated in these columns a day or two ago. It now appears that Mugridge & Peabody offer 35 per cent; McDermid & Oertel 50 per cent, and J. B. Lyon & Co. 25 per cent. These offers have been accepted by the great majority of the creditors of each of these three firms.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were rather less active to-day, though far from being stagnant. The principal articles were easier, others generally strong. Our receipts of grain were relatively quite light, and the shipping movement free; but the chief trading was in options to settle trades maturing on Monday. As the parties wishing to trade in wheat, corn and oats, were those who wanted to sell property that may be delivered on Monday, the tone was weak, buyers having the advantage. There was a liberal business doing in groceries, the demand from the country trade, as well as from local retailers, being fairly active. In values no changes were developed, sugars and syrups ruling firm at the advance noted yesterday, while rice, soaps, teas, spices, and all other articles in the list (coffees excepted) ruled steady and uniform. Coffees were weak and unsettled, the tendency being downward. Dry goods were again quoted active. The attendance of country buyers was large, for this period of the week, and a fair number of mail orders were also received, and a larger volume of business was transacted than on any preceding day of the week. Prices underwent no visible change, the leading brands of both woolen and cotton textiles being held with a reasonable degree of firmness, while unseasonable goods were offering at a slight concession. A good demand existed for butter and cheese, and both of these staples were firmly held at the quoted prices. Bagging remains firm and unchanged, at 39 1-2c for Stark; 39c for Grahampton and Ludlow; 37c for Lewiston, and 34c for American. Stocks are ample. The fish trade continues to improve, in point of activity, and prices also seem to be working firmer. Codfish is still scarce, but otherwise stocks are in good working order. Dried fruits are meeting with a steady fair inquiry, and the general market is firm. Hay is arriving freely, and the tendency is to lower prices. Hides and leather remain steady and firm. Oils, paints, and colors were quoted dull and unchanged. There are no new features to note in connection with the market for lumber at the yards. Trade was active, chiefly on city account, and the prevailing feeling was again one of firmness. Metals, tinners' stock, and iron, met with a large demand, and, as the Eastern advices were of a favorable character, prices were firmly sustained. The demand for nails was active upon the basis of $6.25 rates. Poultry, potatoes and seeds were quiet at the changes noted in prices yesterday. Naval stores ruled dull, while the inquiry for wool was less active. Railroad freights were active and firm.

Highwines were steady, with offerings about equal to the demand—New York being quoted steady. Sales were reported of 200 brls at 90c per gallon.

Lake freights were very active and steady at yesterday's rates. A total of 23 charters was reported, which will carry out 300,000 bu wheat, and 370,000 bu corn. Sail rates were: 12c for wheat, 11c for corn, and 8c for oats to Buffalo; 17½c for corn to Oswego; 18c for corn and 19c for wheat to Kingston. Through rates to Boston and Portland were 27c on corn.

Provisions were very quiet and apparently very steady. Mess pork was little better than nominal, with $14.75 bid all through the session, by one broker; but no one knew whether he was acting for the cornering firm or for some one else. It seemed as if the August shorts were all filled, and but few out for September. Lard was in rather better demand, and quoted 1-8c per lb higher. Meats were quiet and steady at previous prices, with constantly diminishing stocks. The market closed at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller September, $14.75@14.80; do seller October, $13.00@13.25; do seller December, $12.00@12.25; do seller the year, $12.00. Lard, cash, or seller the month, 8 5-8c; do seller the year, nominal at 8 1-8c; summer lard, 8 3-8c; dry salted shoulders, 6 1-2@6 5-8c; do short ribs, 9@9 1-8c; sweet pickled hams, 13@14 1-4c; Bacon, clear sides, 11c; do breakfast, 11@12c; and do hams, 14@16c, all pickled. Mess beef, $9.00; extra mess do, $10.00; beef hams, $30.00@32.00. City tallow, 8@8 1-2c. Sales were reported of 1,000 brls mess pork at $14.75; 250 brls do seller September at $14.75; 200 tcs lard at 8 5-8c; 50 tcs do (choice) at 9c; 100 tcs summer lard at 8 3-8c.

Flour was in much better demand to-day, chiefly on shipping account, and would have been active but that the offerings were light. The inquiry was more largely for new flour than heretofore, but local buyers generally inquired for the old. New York was reported firmer, with a scarce supply. Sales were reported of 54 brls white winter extras (St. Louis AAAA), at $9.00; 100 brls do at $8.50; 100 brls do at $8.00; 100 brls do at $7.00; 100 brls (choice second) at $6.75; 100 brls springs xtras on p. t.; 200 brls do (Red Jacket) at $8.00; 50 brls do at $6.50; 100 brls do (Clark's) at $6.50; 200 brls do at $6.25; 100 brls do at $5.75; 100 brls do (Marion) at $5.75; 100 brls winter superfines at $4.50; 100 brls spring superfines at $4.00; 100 brls do at $3.80; 100 brls rye flour on p. t. Total, 1,654 brls.

Wheat was moderately active, but averaged a shade lower, and was 1 3-4c below the later prices of yesterday, under liberal offerings to sell, though the receipts were small in comparison with those of the recent past. The chief pressure to sell was from the longs, who have wheat coming to them on Monday, and had not previously found a place for it. But there was also a heavy line of offerings from the country, principally for October delivery. The farmers are evidently on the selling side, satisfied that present prices are as high as can be expected, though our market is now some 18c below the shipping value for New York. But they are scarcely ready to send in the grain yet, as they forwarded all the wheat they could before the collapse of the corner. Then, too, by keeping the wheat on hand a little longer, the quality will improve, by drying. So that a greater proportion may be expected to grade as No. 2 than would pass in that grade if it were sent in now. There was a much better inquiry for shipment than usual, wheat being reported higher and scarce in New York; and the receipts here being small those who had not yet filled their August options were obliged to pay a premium of 1@2c for cash lots. Seller September opened at $1.15, declined to $1.13 3-4, and improved to $1.17 1-2 at the close. Seller October opened at $1.18 1-2, but declined to the same price as September, and closed at the same quotation. Seller the year sold at $1.15 1-2@1.16. Cash lots sold at $1.18 1-2@1.19, closing at the inside. No. 1 spring was strong, but irregular. No. 3 do closed at $1.10. Winter wheat was nominal. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 1 spring wheat at $1.24; 1,600 bu do at $1.23; 1,200 bu No. 2 do (old) at $1.30; 24,800 bu do at $1.19; 69,400 bu do at $1.18 3-4; 71,800 bu do at $1.18 1-2; 25,000 bu do at $1.18 1-4; 10,800 bu No. 2 do at $1.10 1-2; 14,200 bu do at $1.10; 6,800 bu rejected at 95c. Total, 201,400 bu.

The above reported sale of old No. 2 spring wheat at $1.30, tells the reason why our quotation on No. 2 spring is so far below the shipping price to New York. The quotations in that market, if not all on old wheat, are based upon the fact that Liverpool is quoting old wheat, wanting it to mix with the damp new wheat of Great Britain. Our new crop is first class in quality, but it is not generally dry enough to use. The following extract from a letter from New York to a prominent commission firm here will be read with interest:

"The little new winter wheat arriving here is, the most of it, quite soft and damp; and a very considerable portion of the crop, not only in this country, but in many districts of both France and England, is represented to be in much the same condition. This, of course, will necessitate a much larger use of old dry grain for mixing purposes than would otherwise have taken place; and, thus, by practically retarding the delivery of the new crop, and increasing the demand for the old, may, for the time being, assist in sustaining the markets. But any temporary support of this character would be apt to impart more or less of a fictitious value to the new crop; and herein lies, perhaps, the greatest risk, if there be any, in operations extending into the more distant future. Our prices from this time forward will be mainly governed by those ruling in the British markets, where, for the next four to six weeks they will represent, as received by cable, the value of *old* wheat, in limited supply and much sought after by millers to mix with new damp home-grown. In fact, it would be no new feature in the trade abroad were this cause alone to advance quotations there in September, and especially if the weather in England should continue so exceptionally unfavorable for harvesting operations as it has been recently, and is now, according to last advices. Any important permanent decline of prices, therefore, does not seem probable until the arrival of the new crop in force from foreign countries takes place in Great Britain."

Corn was moderately active, though dull during a great part of the session, and was weak, averaging 1 4@1-2c lower, though New York was reported strong, and our receipts were light. The cause of the weakness was the fact that we have a large stock of corn in store, which is all being carried by somebody, and deliveries are expected to be correspondingly heavy on Monday. Hence sellers were numerous. The shippers took hold rather freely after the decline was established. The rumors of frost in the country evidently had no effect in hardening prices. Seller September opened at 40 1-8c, and declined to 38 3-4 at the close. Seller October opened at 41 3-8c, and closed at 40 1-4c. Regular No. 2 closed at 38 1-2c, and strictly fresh receipts at 39c. Rejected closed at 36c. Cash sales were reported of 51,200 bu No. 2 corn at 39 1-4c; 19,800 bu do at 39 1-8c; 89,800 bu do at 39c; 45,000 bu do at 38 3-4c; 10,000 bu do at 38 7-8c; 20,000 bu do at 38 5-8c; 19,400 bu do at 38 1-2c; 21,300 bu rejected at 36c; 800 bu no grade at 33c. Total, 277,600 bu.

Oats were dull, and averaged a shade lower, declining 1-4c under a slight increase in receipts, and in sympathy with the weakness in corn. Cash lots, or seller the month, opened at 26 1-2c, and closed at 26c. Seller September sold at 26c, and seller October at 26 1-2c. Seller the year was nominal at 25 1-2@26c. Cash sales were reported of 15,000 bu No. 2 oats at 26 1-2c; 25,000 bu do at 26 1-4c; 4,400 bu do at 26 1-8c; 15,600 bu do at 26c; 2,400 bu do at 30 1-2c; 2,400 bu do at 30 1-4c. Total, 64,800 bu.

Rye was dull, and declined 1-2a1c under rather larger receipts, and the absence of shipping orders. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 2 at 58c; 400 bu at 57 1-2c, and 400 bu rejected at 46c. Total, 1,600 bu.

Barley was active and strong. Cash No. 2 advanced 2 1-2c per bu, under a rather urgent demand to fill options for this month, and closed at about 67c. Seller September advanced, in sympathy, from 65c to 66 1-2c. Seller October was strong at 67 1-2c bid. No. 3 closed at 56c. Cash sales were reported of 2,400 bu No. 2 at 70c; 400 bu do at 69 1-2c, both in preferred houses; 400 bu do at 68c; 400 bu do at 67c; 1,200 bu do at 66 1-2; 1,600 bu do at 66c; 400 bu do at 65 1-2c; 2,000 bu No. 3 at 57c; 400 bu do at 56 1-4c; 4,000 bu do at 56c; 400 bu do at 55c; 800 bu do at 54c; 2,000 bu rejected at 35c; 1,600 bu do at 34c; 400 bu do at 33 1-2c; 800 bu do at 33c; 400 bu, by sample, at 76c; 400 bu do at 75c; 400 bu do at 70c; 600 bu do at 67c. Total, 18,200 bu.

COMMERCE OF NEW YORK.

The *Journal of Commerce* says:

While the Tea and Coffee bill took effect July 1, the General Tariff bill only went into operation August 1, giving occasion to the singular spectacle of one stream of goods pouring into bond to secure a reduction of duties at the close of the month, and another pouring out from bond, having been made free at the opening of the month. Over twenty millions were warehoused, and nearly twenty-six millions were taken from warehouse. Of the latter amount, $7,323,147 were still subject to duty, and were withdrawn upon payment of such liability, while $18,455,013 were in tea and coffee, made free for the first time in ten years. The exact amount of each taken out of bond in July was as follows: Tea, $8,116,408 [illegible], valued at $10,373,967; coffee, $2,402,913 lbs, valued at $7,[illegible].

The actual entries from foreign ports at the port in the month of July were a little over $32,000,000, not up to the enormous figures reached in April and May, but far above the average of the season. The following were the foreign imports at New York for the month of July:

	1870.	1871.	1872.
Entered for cons'n	$13,879,726	$16,410,216	$9,355,624
Do. for wareh'ng	10,043,043	12,468,230	20,318,307
Free goods	368,144	1,985,979	2,806,460
Specie and bullion	124,990	176,649	2,041,964
Total ent. at port	$24,305,303	$31,041,171	$33,186,236
Withdrawn from warehouse	8,448,653	9,948,439	26,779,161

For reasons explained above, the stock in bond was not as largely reduced as it would have been if both Tariff bills had taken effect the same day as originally designed. The month of August will make a very different exhibit, there having been a very large reduction of warehoused goods during the first two weeks under the new range of duties.

Notwithstanding our oft-repeated statement concerning the character of the imports, the mass of the common people, misled by high-tariff organs, still associate large imports with the phrase "laces, silks and ginghams," and are impressed with the conviction that fabrics and tissues sold by the dealers in dry goods form the bulk of "our foreign indebtedness." This is so far from the truth that sensible people ought to be ashamed to repeat it, and yet it forms the burden of an argument in favor of a protective tariff addressed to us within a few days by a cultivated writer whose pen has been for years engaged in that service. The truth is that everything, both staple and fancy, that can possibly be classed among dry goods, added together, will form less than one-third of our usual imports. The other two-thirds, including tea, coffee, metals, spices, liquors, hardware, earthenware, drugs, hides, leather, and the like, are classed as general merchandise.

Even twenty years ago the dry goods were generally less than half the total, and the proportion has been steadily decreasing.

As more than eighteen millions of the goods held in warehouse were taken out and thrown upon the market without paying duty, and as twenty millions went in, and paid no duty until August, it follows, of course, that the cash receipts for July were comparatively limited. The following will show the total for the month and since Jan. 1, of revenue from customs at New York:

	1870.	1871.	1872.
In July	$10,[illegible]	$11,384,987.38	$7,251,140.48
Add 6 mos	[illegible]	78,609,[illegible]	73,[illegible]
Seven mos	$78,174,[illegible]	$90,[illegible]	$81,073,[illegible]

The exports from New York to foreign ports in the month of July were:

	1870.	1871.	1872.
Domestic produce	$15,[illegible]	$17,147,780	$16,144,348
Foreign free goods	24,322	137,426	61,324
Do dutiable	277,791	300,277	276,686
Specie and bullion	10,993,481	11,323,595	17,346,422
Total exports	$32,[illegible]	$29,[illegible]	$37,[illegible]
Do exclusive of specie	16,717,873	17,582,853	20,050,988

TOBACCO.

Mr. Richardson, Acting Secretary of the Treasury, recently submitted, for the opinion of the Attorney-General, the following question: At what rates, in view of the amendments of June 6, 1872, should Internal Revenue taxes be required upon tobacco which was stored in an export bonded warehouse on or since June 6, 1872, and withdrawn for sale or consumption in this country? After reviewing the law on the subject, the Attorney-General says:

Assuming that the word "now" means the 6th of June, it follows that there is no way in which tobacco stored in a bonded warehouse between said date and the 1st of July can after the latter date be withdrawn for exportation without prepayment of the tax; for on the 1st of July the old law was repealed, and the right to withdraw tobacco at that date for exportation with respect to the time when it was stored, is precisely the same as the right to withdraw tobacco for consumption or sale. I do not see what difference it makes to the Government whether tobacco is taken from a bonded warehouse or manufactory after the 1st of July upon the payment of the new tax, unless possibly the payment may be a little longer delayed in the one than in the other case. On the 6th of June, it is said, there were large quantities of tobacco *in transitu* from the manufactory to bonded warehouses, and it certainly seems inequitable that tobacco which reached the warehouse on the 5th of June, and was withdrawn after the 1st of July, should pay a tax of only 20c per pound, while the same kind of tobacco that reached the warehouse two days afterwards and was withdrawn at the same time, is compelled to pay a tax of 32 cents a pound. Congress, with a view to the injustice that might be worked by a change in the law before it should be known to those whose interests are to be affected thereby, provided that Section 31 should go into effect on the 1st of July, and the residue of the act, with a few exceptions, on the 1st of August. Where it was evident no harm could result, the act, in a few instances and where it is so expressly provided, takes effect upon its passage. One of the evils of our legislation is the frequent changes in the revenue system of the country, and unless it clearly appear that the intent of Congress is otherwise, they ought to be construed so as to affect with equal justice all those upon whom they are intended to operate. My opinion is that all tobacco stored in bonded warehouses and withdrawn for sale or consumption before the 1st of July, 1872, is subject to the taxes prescribed by the act of July 6, 1862, and all tobacco in bonded warehouses on said 1st of July, withdrawn after that date for the same purposes, is subject to the tax prescribed by the act of June 6, 1872.

The producers in the oil region are about entering upon a plan to stop all new developments for a period of six months from the 1st of September next, in order to increase the demand for oil, thereby enhancing the price. Meetings have been held in Parker's Landing, and on Thursday a meeting of the producers was held at St. Petersburg to further the object, and in all probability nearly all the producers will sign the pledge.

TEA.

The New York *Daily Bulletin* says:

Now that the duty question is definitely settled, and prices of all descriptions of tea save declined 5 to 10 cents, gold, per pound since July 1, or double the rise established during June, less—with the removal of the duty of 15 cents gold, per pound—making the currency prices of teas to the trade from 17 to 22 cents per pound less than before the duty was removed, it is but reasonable to look for a largely-increased consumption during the remaining portion of the year. With the removal of the duty on tea the means of procuring official statistics (except of imports) concerning the daily movements of tea ceases. From Jan. 1 to July 1, however, the Custom House figures show a remarkable decline in the withdrawals for consumption and an unprecedented increase in stocks, while the receipts show the usual increase from one year to another. The export trade has about held its own, the slight decrease being attributable to the high prices of certain descriptions. The figures are as follows:

IMPORTS, JAN. 1 TO JULY 1.

	Green, Pounds.	Black, Pounds.	Japan, Pounds.	Total, Pounds.
1872	16,275,438	13,713,960	8,252,649	38,242,047
1871	15,324,631	13,491,664	8,372,361	37,218,656
1870	15,114,221	10,767,234	5,819,731	31,701,186
1869	16,972,010	6,784,343	8,266,395	31,923,098
1868	12,868,583	12,421,165	5,587,125	30,316,483

WITHDRAWALS FOR CONSUMPTION.

	Green, Pounds.	Black, Pounds.	Japan, Pounds.	Total, Pounds.
1872	13,188,100	5,677,436	3,535,723	10,501,319
1871	13,263,271	10,334,033	6,000,360	29,797,914
1870	8,[illegible]	9,279,515	4,701,592	21,148,914
1869	10,154,234	7,366,972	5,447,436	23,148,424
1868	9,734,123	11,434,873	4,159,472	25,353,033

EXPORTS, JAN. 1 TO JULY 1.

	Green.	Black.	Japan.	Total.
1872	838,438	1,094,484	1,250,150	3,182,072
1871	1,139,492	1,455,412	1,317,754	3,912,658
1870	2,154,848	402,155	315,190	2,871,899
1869	540,167	492,450	1,168,450	2,199,067
1868	948,091	356,058	135,805	1,438,452

STOCK JULY 1.

	Green.	Black.	Japan.	Total.
1872	14,664,050	17,622,311	6,229,889	38,265,259
1871	6,553,838	9,528,338	6,461,413	22,643,584
1870	7,961,792	7,868,307	2,176,251	18,006,350
1869	7,370,028	6,490,612	4,356,619	17,007,081
1868	6,591,154	6,652,612	3,093,926	16,757,021

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 31.

BUTTER—The receipts were more liberal than for some time past, but the cool weather stimulated both the local and shipping demand, and prices were steady and firm. We make no change in our quotations, as follows: Strictly choice dairy at 21@25c; fair to good grades, 14@18c; inferior to common, 7@12c.

BAGGING—Continues in good request at unchanged prices. Stocks are in good working order, and a satisfactory business is doing at the annexed prices: Stark, 39½c; Grahampton, 39c; Ludlow, 39c; Lewiston, 37c; American, 34c; Royal River, 35c; burlap bags, 21@25c; gunnies, single, 18@19c; do double, 28c; wool sacks, 65@70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—There was a trifle more doing in this branch of the market, and prices ruled strong as follows: Stucco, $2.75@2.90; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.25; Rosendale cement, $2.00@2.10; Louisville cement, $2.00@2.10; Utica cement, $2.00@2.10; Akron cement, $2.00@2.10; marble dust, $2.50; lime, in bulk, 90c@$1.00; lime, in brls, $1.25@1.30; white sand, per brl, $3.00@3.25; plastering hair, per bu, 40@45c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@60.00; building brick, $9.00@12.00; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 35 and 20 per cent is made by dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
6x 8 to 7x 9	$ 5 75	$ 8 00
8x10 to 10x12	6 00	9 00
9x11 to 10x15	6 50	9 50
10x14 to 10x16	7 00	10 00
11x14 to 12x18	7 50	11 00
14x17 to 16x20	8 00	11 50
15x20 to 18x22	9 50	12 00
16x22 to 18x23	10 00	12 50
16x26 to 24x30	12 00	13 00
26x28 to 24x36	13 00	14 00
26x36 to 30x40	14 00	15 00
28x34 to 30x44	15 00	16 00
30x46 to 32x50	16 00	17 00
32x52 to 34x54	17 00	18 00
34x56 to 34x60	18 00	19 00
36x60 to 40x60	19 00	20 00

BROOM CORN—We quote as follows: $40.00 per ton for fair; prime, $90.00@120.00 per ton, and brush, $100.00@130.00 per ton.

BEANS—The market ruled dull at former prices: $2.25@2.60 for fair to choice premium, and $2.60@2.75 for navy.

CHEESE—Remains firm, with prices unchanged. There was a fairly active movement at the quotations: New York factory, 13@14c; Ohio factory, 11@12c; Western factory, 10@11½c.

COAL—There was a fairly active trade, and the feeling developed seemed scarcely so firm, though the quoted prices were pretty generally adhered to. We repeat our list: Lehigh lump, $11.00; Lehigh prepared, $10.00; Lackawanna, $9.50; Erie, $9.00; Briar Hill, $9.50; Walnut Hill, $9.00; Blossburg, $9.50; Cherry Mine, $8.50; Indiana block, $6.00; Hocking Valley, $8.00; Minonk, $6.50; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—Was in limited demand and at quotations which have been current for some time past: Pork barrels, $1.30@1.40; lard tierces, $1.70@1.80; flour barrels, $[illegible]; staves and headings, $17.00@20.00 for pork barrels; flour staves, $8.00@9.00; circle flour headings, 7@9c per set; flour hoop poles, $12.50@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $28.00@30.00 per m; whiskey barrel staves, $25.00@27.00 per m.

EGGS—Were in large supply, at a range of 12@13c per dozen for strictly choice packages.

FISH—In this department no new features were developed. Business was reported reasonably active, and the market was firm at former quotations. No. 1 whitefish, $4.75@5.00; No. 2, $4.10@4.30; No. 1 trout, $4.50@4.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, $[illegible]; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 bay mackerel, $6.75@7.00; No. 1 shore kits, $1.70@1.80; bank codfish, $5.50@5.75; Georges codfish, $6.50@6.75; box herring, No. 1, 30@33c; box herring, scaled, 36@38c; California salmon, half brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS—DRIED—Continue in good request, and the feeling among dealers was one of firmness. Prices underwent no change, as following: Dates, 9@9½c; figs, drums, 14@15c; figs, box, 18@19c; Turkey prunes, new, 9@9½c; French do, 11@15c; raisins, $3.40@3.50; blackberries, 11@12c; raspberries, 34@35c; pitted cherries, 28@30c; peaches, pared, 20@21c; peaches, halves, 7@9c; do, quarters, 7@7½c; Zante currants, 7½@8½c; apples, Southern, 6@6½c; do Western, 7@8c; Michigan, 8@10½c.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples slow. Grapes in excessive supply and lower. Pears and plums salable. Peaches in supply much in excess of the demand, and it will be almost impossible to close out at any price; the range is lower all round, and way down on common varieties. Sales: Apples—100 brls good at $1.50@1.90; 150 at $2; 150 choice at $2.25@2.50; 40 fancy at $3.00. Plums—6 baskets blue at $1.75; 5 baskets green gage at $1.25; 10 wild at 90c. Pears—20 boxes fancy Bartletts at $1.60; 30 baskets at 90c@$1. Grapes—30 cases Concords (25 lbs) at $2.75; 10 do Opio at $2; 40 cases (24 qts) at $1.50; 40 cases (24 qts) at $1.25; 175 baskets at 15@25c. Peaches—700 baskets small at 20@25c; 300 fair at 30@35c; 1,200 good at 40@50c; 150 good Crawfords at 60c; 200 choice at 75c; 90 fancy at 90@$1.00; 600 boxes good at 30@35c; 100 fair at 25c; 40 choice at 50@60c. Berries—In demand. Sales: 21 cases blackberries at $2.75; 10 at $3.00; 8 soft at $2.00. Melons—Sales: 1,000 small watermelons at $8.00 per 100; 1,200 selections at $15.00@18.00; 600 muskmelons at $3.50@4.50 per 100.

GROCERIES—Sugars and syrups were in active demand, and were firm at the advance noted yesterday. Coffees continue weak, with a tendency to lower rates. Soaps, spices, and other goods were quoted steady. Following are the prices current:

BI-CARB SODA—7@7½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 30c; O. G. Java, 25@26c; Java No. 2, 23@24c; fancy Rio, 22@22½c; choice do, 21½@22c; prime do, 21@21½c; good do, 21@21½c; common do, 20@20½c; Singapore, 21@22c; Costa Rica, 22@22½c; Maracaibo, 21@22½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19c; stearine, 16c.

RICE—Patna, 8@9c; Rangoon, 7½@8c; Carolina, 9@10c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 13½@14c; crushed and powdered, 12½@13c; granulated, 12@12½c; A standard, 11½@12c; do No. 2, 11c; B, 11@11½c; extra C, 11@11½c; C, 11@11½c; yellow C, 10½@11c; choice brown, 10½@10½c; prime do, 10@10½c; fair do, 9½@10c; choice molasses sugar, 9½@10c; fair do, 8½@9c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.30@1.35; silver drips, extra fine, 72@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@50c; extra do, 50@65c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 78@80c; Porto Rico molasses, 45@60c; common molasses, 35@40c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 28@30c; cassia, 39@40c; pepper, 22@25½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6¾c; German mottled, 7½@7¾c; white Lily, 6½@6¾c; White Rose, 6½@6¾c; brown Windsor, 6½@6¾c; palm, 6@6½c; Anti-Imperial, 6½@7c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 10@10½c; laundry, 6½@7½c; common, 6@6½c.

HAY—Was quoted weak but was not materially lower. Dealers were paying the following prices: On Track—Old timothy, beater pressed, $17.00@19.00; do loose pressed, $16.00@16.00; old prairie, pressed, $10.00@11.50. New timothy, beater pressed, $15.00@16.00; do loose pressed, $13.00@15.00; new prairie, beater pressed, $9.00@10.50. On wagon—Timothy, loose, $14.00@16.00; prairie, loose, $9.00@11.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00, according to distance.

HIDES—We quote the market fairly active and firm at annexed prices: Green butchers', 8½c; green salted cured, heavy, 11½c; do light, 13½c; part cured, 10@10½c; green calf, 17c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 17@18c; dry kip, [illegible]; dry flint, 21@22c; branded, 10 per cent off; damaged, [illegible]; all grades damaged stock, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—Prices were firm under a good inquiry at the appended range:

Horseshoe iron	[illegible]
Bar iron	[illegible] rates
Heavy band	[illegible] rates
Light band	[illegible] rates
Hoop	[illegible] rates
Oval	[illegible] rates
Round and square	[illegible] rates
Half oval and half round	[illegible] rates
Russian iron, perfect	[illegible]
Russian iron, No. 1, stained	[illegible]
Sheet iron	[illegible] rates
Norway nail-rods	[illegible] rates
German plow steel	[illegible] rates
Bessemer plow steel	[illegible] rates
Spring and tire steel	[illegible] rates

LEATHER—No changes were noted in connection with this market. Business continues steadily fair, and the quoted prices are firmly adhered to all around. We repeat our list:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 37@ 40
Country harness	35@ 37
Line, city, ℔	[illegible]
Kip, ℔	[illegible]
Kip veals	90@ 1.10
City upper, No. 1, ℔ ft	[illegible]
City upper, No. 2, ℔ ft	[illegible]
Country upper, No. 1	[illegible]
Collar, ℔ ft	[illegible]
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.30
Rough upper, light	[illegible]
Rough upper, heavy	[illegible]
Rough upper, damaged	[illegible]
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	[illegible]
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	[illegible]
"B A" sole	[illegible]

OAK.

Calf	$ 1.25@ 1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	70@ 1.00
Kip, No. 2, heavy	70@ 1.00
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@85.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.80@ 2.35
French calf, 26 to 28 lbs	1.80@ 2.30
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.80@ 2.20
French kip, 60 to 100 lbs	1.40@ 1.60

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—For Saturday a good demand existed for the leading articles, and as the Eastern advices were of an encouraging character, quotations ruled firm, as follows:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $16.50; do, 12x12, $17.00; do, 14x20, $[illegible]; do, roofing, IC, $16.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 47c; small, 48c; bar, 49c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11½c; less quantity, 12½c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7½ rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 42c; braziers, over 11 lbs, 42c; tinned copper, 43c.

WIRE—2 to 6, 8c; 7, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 13c; 13 and 14, 13½c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 16c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 9c; bale, 9c net.

NAILS—Were in larger demand, and under favorable Wheeling intelligence rates were advanced to $6.25 rates. We now quote: 10d to 60d per keg, $6.25; 8d do, $6.50; 6d do, $6.75; 4d do, $7.00; 3d do, $7.75; 3d do, fine, $9.00; 2d do, $10.00; clinch, $8.00; 12½c discount ℔ keg on large orders.

NAVAL STORES—Following are the prices now current:

Manila rope, ℔ lb	$ 19 @ 21
Sisal rope, ℔ lb	17 @ 19
Hemp sash cord, ℔ lb	27 @ 29
Marline, per lb	17 @ 18
Tarred rope, ℔ lb	17 @ 19
Oakum, ℔ bale	5.00 @6.50
Pitch, per brl	5.00 @7.25
Tar, ℔ brl	5.00 @6.50

OILS—A light demand existed for oils at about former prices. We quote: Carbon, 24½c; extra winter lard oil, 75c; No. 1, 70c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 90c; do, boiled, 95c; whale, 90c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neats' foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 60@62c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—We quote:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$ 11.50
Fancy brands	10.50@11.00

ZINC.

Genuine Veille Montague	14.50
American	11.50
Snow white	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad colors	11.50
Rochelle ochre	4 50
English Ven red	4 50
English orange mineral	15.00@16.50
English red lead	11.50
American red lead	11.50
Paris white	3.00@ 4.50
Whiting	2.50

PUTTY.

In bulk	3½
In bladders	4

POULTRY—Met with a fairer inquiry and prices ruled steady, as follows: Spring chickens, $2.50@3.00; turkeys at 13@14c ℔ lb.

POTATOES—Were in less active request, yet a firm feeling was manifested. We quote: New at $1.75@2.00 per brl, and 50@75c per bu.

SALT—Continues to meet with a large inquiry, and dealers are firmer in their views at the annexed range of prices: Saginaw, fine, $2.00; Onondaga fine, $2.00; Coarse Diamond C, $2.00; Dairy, without bags, $3.10; do with bags, $3.87½; Ashton dairy, per bag, $4.75.

SEEDS—The demand was small at unchanged prices. Timothy at $3.00@3.05 for good; $3.10 for prime; clover, $4.75@5.00.

SWEET POTATOES—Offerings large and prices favored buyers. Sales: 100 brls yellow Illinois at $3.25; 20 brls Jersey at $5.50; 20 brls red at $2.50.

TEAS—Were in fair request at unchanged prices, the following prices being current: Young Hyson, common to fair, 50@55c; good, 65@75c; choice to extra, $1.10@1.20; superfine to fine old Hyson, 90@$1.00; common Imperial, 65@75c; good to choice do, 90@$1.05; fine to good gunpowder, 80@$1.00; choice to extra, $1.10@1.25; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90@$1.05; fair to good do, 65@75c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 45@55c; good, 60@70c; choice to extra, 80@90c.

TOBACCO—The tobacco market remains firm at the prices given below:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@80c; choice, 60@70c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

SMOKING—Extra, 38@45c; medium, 30@33c; common stems, 27@28c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, common, 45@50c.

WOOD—Was firm and unchanged. Beech, $10.00; maple, $11.00; hickory, $11.00@12.00; slabs, $6.00@7.50, delivered.

WOOL—The demand continues small and prices were nominally easier. The stocks are ample. We quote:

Tub, choice, extra	65@67c
Tub, common	60@65c
Fleece, XX, good condition, light	60@62c
Fleece, XX, bad condition, heavy	50@54c
Fleece, X, good condition, light	58@60c
Fleece, X, bad condition, heavy	50@55c
Fleece, medium, good condition, light	[illegible]
Fleece, coarse, light, and clear	[illegible]
Fleece, coarse, light, and dingy	[illegible]
Fleece, unwashed, fine	[illegible]
Fleece, unwashed, coarse	[illegible]
Super, pulled	50@55c
Extra, pulled	50@55c

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Review of the Week Ending Aug. 31.

SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 31.

The receipts of live stock during the week were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,658	5,214	290
Tuesday	2,[illegible]	7,[illegible]	320
Wednesday	2,313	7,208	683
Thursday	2,921	9,318	755
Friday	2,662	10,769	380
Saturday	1,300	7,500	500
Total	13,886	46,196	2,743
Same time last week	13,575	56,518	3,319
Week before last	17,327	43,503	4,311
Week ending Aug. 10	13,236	39,325	4,749
Total, 4 weeks	57,761	184,341	16,079
Received since Jan. 1	455,700	1,883,286	206,492
Same time last year	379,908	1,228,525	234,810
Increase	75,802	654,861	
Decrease			27,318

Shipments during the week were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,174	4,771	
Tuesday	1,304	5,803	
Wednesday	1,338	6,703	
Thursday	1,356	7,341	
Friday	2,070	5,814	
Saturday			
Total	7,269	30,480	
Last week	6,735	44,037	

LIVE STOCK FREIGHTS.

Per 100 lbs—	Cattle and horses.	Hogs and sheep.
To New York	80	$1.00
To Philadelphia and Baltimore	75	90
To Albany	76	95
To Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and Bellaire	45	55
To Dunkirk	45	55
To Cleveland	30	37
To Toledo and Detroit	25	30

The following minimum weights are the least that will be taken:

Cattle per car	20,000
Horses	20,000
Hogs, double-deck car, per car	22,000
Hogs, single-deck car, per car	14,000
Sheep, double-deck car, per car	14,000
Sheep, single-deck car, per car	14,000

CATTLE—The condition of the cattle market throughout the week under review has been much more satisfactory to sellers than the preceding one, an active healthy demand existing from the opening to the close, and prices ruling firm and buoyant. This reaction was partly due to the lighter receipts and the better quality of the stock offered for sale, though the improvement is mainly attributable to the sharp advance established in the more prominent Eastern markets, New York, Albany, Buffalo, and Pittsburgh being quoted ¼@½c higher. There has been a corresponding advance here, and all grades have shared in the upward movement, though the appreciation in the upper qualities was most marked, as the supply of such fell somewhat below legitimate demands. The best droves were eagerly taken at $6.25@7.10. At the outside figures only two "bunches" changed hands, though there were transfers at $6.75@7.00. Fair to good beeves of from 1,100 to 1,300 lbs average, were also in steady demand, and found purchasers at $5.00@5.75. The demand for stock cattle continues uninterruptedly good, and the daily offerings were promptly disposed of at $3.50@4.00 for common to medium droves of from 750 to 900 lbs average, and at $4.25@4.50 for good to prime young steers, averaging from 900 to 1,050 lbs. The supply of Texas and Cherokee cattle was much smaller than last week, which was a favorable circumstance as it enabled sellers to recover the decline sustained last week. Through droves have been salable at $1.90@3.00, while northern wintered droves commanded $3.25@4.75. Veal calves sold steadily at $3.25@3.75 for inferior to fair, poor heavy, at $4.00@4.50 for medium, and at $5.00@5.50 for good to choice.

To-day the receipts were unusually large for a Saturday, but there was a better attendance of buyers than is usually witnessed at the close of the week and under a good demand from all quarters the market ruled steady and firm at the advanced prices established earlier in the week. Sales were effected at $2.25@4.50 for Texans; at $4.00@4.50 for their natives, and at $5.00@6.25 for medium to choice. There remain a few common lots only, and the market closed steady.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,400 lbs and upwards	$6.75@7.25
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,250 to 1,450 lbs	6.00@6.50
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,100 to 1,300 lbs	5.50@5.85
Medium Grades—Steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	5.25@5.50
Butchers' Stock—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.50@4.75
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.25@4.50
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	2.00@2.75
Texas Cattle—Through droves	1.90@3.00
Texas Cattle—Northern wintered	3.25@4.75

HOGS—Although the receipts of hogs during the past week have been considerably larger than in former years at this season, the daily arrivals fell short of the legitimate wants of the trade, and a steady appreciation of values was witnessed. The attendance of buyers was more than usually full, and under a steady, healthy competition prices gradually worked upward. The opening rates were $4.10@4.80, while to-day there were free buyers at $4.30@4.90—indicating an improvement of 15@20c per 100 lbs. There is a noticeable increase in the demand for heavy hogs, and it is in such the advance is most marked, though light weights still command relatively the best prices. The cool weather of the past two or three days has, no doubt, exerted a favorable influence upon the market, and should the receipts not be materially increased, continued good prices may be looked for.

To-day trading was active, and a buoyant feeling prevailed. Notwithstanding the liberal receipts, most of the offerings were disposed of by noon, at an advance of 5c on yesterday's prices, sales making at $4.30@4.50 for common coarse mixed lots; at $4.50@4.60 for medium, and at $5.00@5.10 for good to choice, with a few extra at $5.15@5.15. Among the day's transactions were the following:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SHEEP—Have met with a more active inquiry, and prices have taken a higher range. Although local buyers and feeders have been the only operators the demand was more than equal to the supply, and sales were effected at $3.75@4.00 for common; at $4.25@4.50 for medium, and at $4.75@5.50 for good to choice. The market closed firm.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 31.

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the twenty-four hours ending 7 o'clock this morning:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet, m	7,085	3,394
Shingles, m	1,920	3,172
Lath, pieces, m	205	439

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the corresponding period in 1871:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet, m	2,231	3,143
Shingles, m	2,062	2,597
Lath, pieces, m	65	527

CARGOES—The offerings were only tolerably large, and a small business was transacted. The demand, however, was good, and quotations were well sustained. A sawed shingles and pickets ruled steady.

Following are the prices current from the place named to Chicago:

EAST SHORE.

Manistee, ℔ m	$ @ 4.00
Ludington, ℔ m	@ 3.75
Pentwater, ℔ m	@ 3.75
Muskegon, ℔ m	@ 3.00
White Lake, ℔ m	3.00@ 3.00
Grand Haven, ℔ m	@ 3.00
Saginaw, ℔ m	3.75@ 4.00

WEST SHORE.

Horn's Pier—wood, ℔ cord	3.50
Railroad ties	.150
Two Rivers—lumber, ℔ m	2.50
Ahnapee—wood, ℔ cord	3.75
Ahnapee—cedar posts	.04 .050
Ahnapee—railroad ties	.15 .140
Ahnapee—shingles	.30
Menominee	3.50
Oconto	4.00@ 4.25

At the close prices ranged as follows:

Choice mill-run lumber	19.00@21.00
Good to choice strips and boards	15.00@16.00
Common strips and boards	14.50@15.00
Common mixed lumber	13.00@14.00
Joist and scantling	13.00@13.25
Shingles	2.75@ 3.00
Lath	@ 2.75
Pickets	10.00@11.00

Sales were:

Cargo schr Annie Tomine, from Manistee, 190 m ft joist and scantling at $13.00, mill tally. Sold by John Mason Loomis & Co.

Cargo barge Wm. Burns, from Grand Haven, 137,781 ft strips; 47,175 ft boards; 684 ft scantling and joist, and 415 ft short timber at $13.00; 3,300 lath at $2.75, mill tally. Sold by E. M. Doubleday.

Cargo schr Leo, from Grand Haven, 33,306 ft common strips; 44,975 ft common boards, and 543 ft short timber at $15.00; 22,250 lath at $2.75, mill tally. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo schr New Hampshire, from White Lake, 75 m ft strips and boards at $17.00; 27 m lath at $2.75. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

AT THE YARDS.

Here business continues active, and a healthy, firm feeling pervades the market. We quote:

First and second clear	$50.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	40.00
Third clear, thick	45.00
First and second clear flooring, together	40.00@42.00
Common siding	20.00@22.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	27.00@28.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	20.00@22.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	38.00
A stock boards	33.00@35.00
B stock boards	25.00@27.00
Common boards	14.00@16.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	15.00@16.00
Fencing	15.00
Dry fencing	16.00@18.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	16.00@20.00
Pickets, square	13.00@15.00
Pickets, flat	11.00@46.00
Clear posts, split	13.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	15.00@20.00
Lath	3.25
Sawed shingles, No 1	1.75@ 2.50
Sawed shingles, A or star	3.25@ 3.50

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$30.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	30.00@35.00
Whitewood (dry)	30.00@35.00
Black walnut	50.00@75.00
Whitewood, clear (green in cargo lots)	27.00
Whitewood, common	17.00
Hickory	25.00@30.00
Cherry	30.00@35.00

ON TRACK.

The inquiry was large at unchanged figures:

A or star shingles	$3.12½@3.25
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50@ 2.00

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—Consols, 92¾; bonds of '65, 93½; bonds of '67, 92½; 10-40s, 89½; new 5s, 89¾; Erie, 49½.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 31.—Bonds of '62, 96½.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 31.—Cotton firm. Middling upland, 10d; Orleans, 10½d. Sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 3,000 bales.

Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Red winter wheat, 12s 6d@12s 8d. Flour, 27s 6d@28s. Corn, 27s 6d@28s.

Lard, 41s 9d.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—There is less activity in the general dry goods market to-day than for any previous day during the week. Brown sheetings and shirtings have been moderately active at the late reduced quotings. Bleached goods inactive, but at late reductions in prices the indications are favorable for an active market at an early date. Cotton drills continue firm at former quotations, but the movement is noticed as being only to supply the home demand. Cotton flannels continue in fair inquiry. The demand is improving. Wool flannels continue active, and favorite makes keep well sold up. Ticks, stripes, and checks are in fair request from first hands, and jobbers report an improved demand. Woolens are active; some picking up of carashed lots by jobbers and the merchant-tailoring trade, of fancy cassimeres and suitings, but for cloths and heavy goods but little inquiry exists.

Cotton Markets.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 31.—COTTON—Quiet; offerings light; middlings, 19½c. Net receipts, 170 bales; exports, coastwise, 20 bales. Sales, 210 bales.

GALVESTON, Aug. 31.—COTTON—Active; good ordinary, 17½c. Net receipts, 144 bales. Sales, 250 bales. Stock, 269 bales.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 31.—COTTON—Firm; low middlings, 19½c. Net receipts, 55 bales. Exports, coastwise, 106 bales. Stock, 2,809 bales.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 31.—COTTON—Firmer; low middlings, 21c. Receipts, 27 bales. Shipments, 521 bales. Others generally unchanged. But little business doing, owing to annual settlements. The army worm has appeared in this vicinity, doing great damage to cotton.

East Liberty Live Stock Market.

EAST LIBERTY, Aug. 31.—Cattle—Market firm; arrivals fair; best, 6½@7c; stockers, 3@4c. Prospects fair.

Sheep—Market fair; arrivals fair; best, $5.00@5.25; medium, $3.50@3.75; common, $4.00@4.50. Prospects fair.

Hogs—Market firm; arrivals fair; Philadelphia, $5.75@5.90; Yorkers, $4.90@5.70. Prospects fair.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—COTTON—In good demand and higher; middling upland, 22c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; receipts, 7,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.75@6.50; common to good extra, $6.50@7.00; good to choice, $7.00@7.50; white wheat extra, $7.50@9.00; St. Louis, $7.15@10.25. Rye flour firm, $3.60@5.15. Wheat less active but higher; receipts, 78,000 bu; No. 2 Chicago and Northwestern spring afloat, $1.41; new winter red Western, new, $1.55@1.58; new amber Western, $1.60@1.62½. Rye firm. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn a shade firmer; receipts, 228,000 bu; steam Western mixed, 62@63c; sail do, 63@64c; yellow do, 66c; white, 68@70c. Oats a shade firmer; receipts, 53,000 bu; Western, 45@44c; Ohio, 45@49c; new, 36@42c.

EGGS—Quiet; Western, 21@23c.

HOPS—Quiet, 15@30c for crop of 1861.

LEATHER—Unchanged.

WOOL—Dull, 51@70c.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet, unchanged. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 9½@9¾c. Rice firm; 9@9½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm; mess $14.50@14.75; prime mess $13@13.50. Beef quiet, unchanged. Cut meats firm. Hams, 11@15c; shoulders 7c; middles firm. Lard firm, No. 1 to prime, new steam 9½@9½c; old 9½@9½c. Butter quiet; Western 15@19c. Cheese quiet; unchanged.

WHISKEY—Firmer, 93½c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 31.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat firm; No. 2 red, $1.53. Corn steady; low mixed fresh, 45c. Oats, new No. 1 State, 34c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 31.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour scarce and firm; XX spring, $6.50@6.75. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1.26; No. 2, $1.21. Corn in fair demand and higher; No. 2, 39½c. Oats dull and unsettled; No. 2, 26c. Rye steady; No. 1, 58c. Barley steady; No. 2, 64c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 13c; Oswego, 18c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 77,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, 39,000 bu.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Aug. 31.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat steady; extra, $1.61; No. 1, $1.58@1.60; amber, $1.46. Corn in moderate demand and steady at 47c. Oats in good demand at 35c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 29,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,600 brls; wheat, 4,300 bu.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 31.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour very dull; superfine, $5.00@5.50. Wheat firm; prime red Western, $1.60@1.65. Rye unchanged. Corn firm and higher; yellow, 67c; mixed, 61@62c. Oats firmer; white Western, old, 49c; new, 40@45c.

WHISKEY—Dull at 94c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 31.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm and choice brands in good demand at unchanged prices. Wheat dull and lower; sample lots No. 2 red winter, $1.60; No. 3 spring, $1.25. Corn dull and unchanged; No. 2 mixed, 35c. Oats firmer; No. 2, 24@25c. Rye dull and unchanged at 55c. Barley dull and unsettled; No. 2, 75c.

WHISKEY—Dull at 90c.

PROVISIONS—Pork unchanged; jobbing, $14.75. Bulk meats firm. Bacon scarce and firm at 9c, 11 and 11½c. Lard unchanged. Hogs active at $4.50@5.00.

CATTLE—A shade better at $1.25@6.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 31.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm at $7.00@7.25. Wheat in good demand at full unchanged prices. Corn steady at 45@46c. Rye—Old steady at 72@75c; new unsettled at 63@75c. Oats steady and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; held firm at $13.75. Lard firm; kettle held at 9c; summer, 8½c. Bulk meats steady; shoulders, 6½@6½c; clear rib, 8½@9c; clear, 9½@9c. Bacon quiet and weak; sales of shoulders at 7½c; clear rib at 10½c; clear sides at 10½c. Sugar cured hams firm; winter, 17c.

HOGS—Steady at $4.50@5.25.

WHISKEY—Firm at 90c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Aug 31.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat in good demand. No. 3 white Wabash, $1.75; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.60; No. 2 do, $1.52; amber Michigan, $1.46@1.47; old do, $1.48; No. 1 red, $1.55; No. 2 do, $1.43@1.44; No. 3, $1.36. Corn a shade better; high mixed, 46@46½c; low mixed, 45@46c; yellow, 46½c; white, 49c. Oats quiet and unchanged; No. 2, 31c; rejected, 24c.

FREIGHTS—Firm; to Buffalo, 6c sail, 6½@7c steam; Oswego and Kingston, 11@11½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 24,000 bu; corn, 37,000 bu; oats, 20,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 30,000 bu; corn, 46,000 bu; oats, 10,000 bu.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 31.—TOBACCO—Unchanged; sales, 85 hhd.

BAGGING—Steady and unchanged.

COTTON—Shade firmer, but not quotably higher; middlings, 21c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour in fair demand, and firm at $6.00@7.75. Wheat very firm; sales, 800 bu amber at $1.60@1.65. Corn steady; mixed and choice white, 50@53c. Oats, new, on arrival 28@29c. Rye steady and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Steady and unchanged. Pork, $13.75@14.00. Bacon, fair demand; sales, 260 casks shoulders at 7½c; clear rib sides, 10½c; clear sides, 11½c, packed. Bulk meats, quiet and firm; shoulders, 7c; clear rib sides, 9½c; clear sides, 10c, loose; sugar cured hams firm at 15@16c. Lard firm; sales, 300 tierces at 9½c, generally held at 9½c for kegs; 10½c for prime leaf; small lots on orders ⅛@½c higher on above quotations.

WHISKEY—Firm at 90c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 31.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour active and firm. Wheat firmer; scarce. Corn dull; Western mixed 63c. Oats firm; interior Western mixed 37@38c; good do, 40@50c; white, 41@42c. Rye firm at 65@80c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet, firm. Pork, $15.00; sugar cured hams, 17@18c. Lard dull, 9c.

BUTTER—Dull for common; choice scarce and wanted.

WHISKEY—Firm at 94c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Aug. 31.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat quiet; new No. 2 red winter, $1.70. Corn quiet, 59@60c. Oats quiet; Western 40c.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED.......Aug. 31.

Schr E. R. Blake, Marquette, 510 tons brown stone.
Schr Maggie Thompson, Muskegon, 150 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Scow Spray, White Lake, 35 cords slabs.
Prop Oconto, Green Bay, 20 m lumber, 50 tons iron, 1,000 m shingles.
Schr S. B. Norris, Cleveland, 500 tons coal.
Schr Kearsarge, Manistee, 150 m lumber.
Schr O. North, Green Bay, 1,089 m shingles.
Schr Glad Tidings, Manistee, 120 m lumber.
Schr Buena Vista, Manistee, 150 m lumber.
Scow Sea Bird, Sister Bay, 110 cords wood.
Scow D. G. Wright, Ludington, 100 m lumber.
Scow Ahnapee, Green Bay, 77 cords wood.
Scow Laurel, White River, 65 m lumber.
Scow White Oak, Manistee, 150 m lumber.
Schr Dolphin, Manistee, 130 m lumber.
Schr Ella Ellenwood, White River, 165 m lumber, 25 m lath.
Schr Japan, Muskegon, 160 m lumber, 60 m lath.
Schr Mary, Red River, 35 m lumber.
Schr Len Higby, Milwaukee, 80 m brick.
Schr Presto, Cheboygan, 150 m lumber.
Schr Leo, Grand Haven, 90 m lumber.
Schr O. Hubbard, Centerville, 125 cds wood.
Schr Mariner, Centerville, 107 cds wood.
Schr J. A. Holmes, Goderich, 231,000 brls salt, (bulk).
Schr Kate Lyon, Muskegon, 200 m lumber.
Schr Lewis Day, Cleveland, 600 tons coal.
Schr W. B. Baker, Sheboygan, 400 m lumber.
Schr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, 6 pkgs fish, 50 brls flour, and sundries.
Schr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.
Schr J. Hibbard, White Lake, 175 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Schr Warren, Muskegon, 75 m lumber.
Schr Geo. Goble, Kenosha, light.
Schr G. B. Roberts, White Lake, 75 m lumber.
Schr Florence, Grand Haven, 80 m lumber.
Schr Three Bells, Menominee, 175 m lumber, 15 m pickets.
Schr Collingwood, Kenosha, light.
Schr New Hampshire, White Lake, 80 m lumber, 6 m lath.
Schr Lizzie Doak, Benton Harbor, 60 m lumber.
Schr Grace Greenwood, Alpena, 226,329 ft lumber.
Schr Minerva, Muskegon, 200 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Milwaukee Belle, Little Suamico, 225 m lumber.
Schr C. Gordon, Benton Harbor, 30 m lumber, 10 cds wood.
Schr Annie Hanson, Sheboygan, 130 m lumber, 15 m lath.
Schr Horace Greeley, Bell's Harbor, 56 cds wood.
Schr Tempest, Muskegon, 200 m lumber.
Schr J. Bean, Jr., White River, 140 m lumber.
Schr Mary Nan, Green Bay, 197 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr G. Knapp, Alpena, 176,872 ft lumber, 31 m lath.
Scow J. H. Johnson, Muskegon, 90 m lumber.

CLEARED.......Aug. 31.

Stmr Muskegon, Buffalo, 409 hides, 10 sacks seeds and sundries.
Prop Vanderbilt, Buffalo, 40,000 bu wheat, 500 brls flour.
Schr Garrett, Buffalo, 16,436 bu wheat.
Schr S. J. Holly, Buffalo, 13,736 bu corn.
Schr Oliver Culver, Buffalo, 18,200 bu corn.
Prop Oconto, Green Bay, sundries.
Prop Norman, Hancock, 1,650 bu corn, 60 brls flour.
Schr Wild Rover, Buffalo, 13,872 bu corn.
Schr New Dominion, Collingwood, 14,217 bu corn.
Schr Dick Somers, Buffalo, 23,120 bu corn.
Schr Groton, Port Colborne, 23,459 bu wheat.
Schr J. Bigler, Buffalo, 20,302 bu wheat.
Schr Hattie Wells, Buffalo, 10,600 bu corn.
Schr Two Fannies, Buffalo, 30,000 bu corn.
Prop City of Traverse, Traverse City, 2,000 bu oats, 2,000 bu wheat, 31 tubs butter, 60 brls flour, 60 brls salt, and sundries.
Schr Mountaineer, Buffalo, 13,144 bu corn.
Schr Sunrise, Buffalo, 22,000 bu barley.
Bark Richards, Buffalo, 19,600 bu corn.
Stmr Sheboygan, Milwaukee, 300 brls hides, 16 brls pork, and sundries.
Schr Angus Smith, Buffalo, 20,800 bu wheat.
Schr J. F. Mott, Kingston, 20,839 bu wheat.
Schr Collingwood, Buffalo, 17,800 bu corn.
Schr W. B. Allen, Buffalo, 20,600 bu corn.
Schr Melvina, Buffalo, 17,800 bu wheat.
Schr Florida, Kingston, 20,128 bu wheat.
Schr Golden Fleece, Buffalo, 30,600 bu corn.
Schr Summer Cloud, Buffalo, 21,400 bu corn.
Bark Elizabeth Jones, Buffalo, 40,060 bu corn.
Schr Columbian, Buffalo, 23,919 bu wheat.
Schr J. C. Harrison, Buffalo, 23,300 bu corn.
Bark Chicago Board of Trade, Buffalo, 28,000 bu corn.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Aug. 31.—UP—Props Tweed and Chicago; schrs Reed, Case, Onward, and Bahama.

DOWN—Schr Waucoma.

WIND—Northwest.

Lake Freights.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—Charters—To Buffalo—Schrs. Geo. Goble, J. C. King, Board of Trade, D. G. Fort, G. D. Morris, F. B. Gardner, wheat at 12c; schrs Ironsides, Hungarian, Evaline, J. G. Harrison, H. Bissell, C. A. King, Collingwood, Ogarita, L. Day, J. Kilderhouse, T. P. Sheldon, and York State, corn at 11c. To Kingston—Schrs. Adirondac and Acontias, wheat at 19c. To Sarnia—Props. Milwaukee, Montgomery, and City of Fremont, corn through rates. From Milwaukee—To Oswego—Schr Kate Kelly, wheat at 18c.

DETROIT, Aug. 29.—Charters—Schr Melrose, wheat to Oswego at 13c; schr Wm. Sanderson, lumber, Alpena to Chicago, at $3 on rail.

BUFFALO, Aug. 29.—Rates a shade higher. Charters reported as follows: Bark Arabia, coal to Chicago at 90c per ton, f. o. b.; schrs Yankee and Albrecht, coal to Chicago at $1.05 per ton, free; schr Unadilla, coal, Erie to Milwaukee, at $1.75 per ton, free; schr J. Hazard, Harzell, coal, Cleveland to Chicago, down town, at $1.10 per ton, free.

TOLEDO, Aug. 29.—Grain freights a trifle stronger, but unchanged, except to Buffalo, to which port rates are a shade higher. To Ogdensburgh, by sail, 19½@20c; to Oswego and Kingston, 17@18c; to Buffalo, 6@6½c.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 30.—The only charter was the prop Annie L. Craig, at 12c for wheat to Buffalo.

Vessels Passed Welland Canal.

PORT COLBORNE, Aug. 29.—Down—Bark Canada, Bear Creek to Kingston, timber; schr Humboldt, Toledo to Ogdensburgh, corn; schr Corsica, Milwaukee to Oswego, wheat; schr Union Jack, Bay City to Kingston, staves; schr J. C. McGrath, Bay City to Kingston, staves; schr Ayr, Bay City to Kingston, timber; bark Gibraltar, Toledo to Kingston, timber; barge Manley, Bay City to Prescott, timber; barge Russell, Bay City to Prescott, timber; barge Benson, Bay City to Prescott, timber; tug Metamora, Bay City to Prescott, timber; schr Miami Belle, Toledo to Oswego, wheat; schr Wm. Elgin, Cleveland to Kingston, coal; schr W. S. Greenwood, Chatham to Clayton, staves; schr John A. McDonald, of Toledo, Cleveland to Toronto, coal.

UP—Schr Wm. Hunter; yachts Oriole and Ina; schr Todman; prop Granite State; schrs Hilversia, Picton, Clayton Belle.

Wind south, light.

From the Sault Canal.

The following vessels passed through the canal on the dates below given, as reported by the Superintendent: On the 26th, bound up, stmr Chicora; prop Robert Holland; schrs E. Kanter, Seabird, King Sisters, Nemo, Oak Leaf, Escanaba, White Squall, and tug Bob Anderson. Down, prop Cuyahoga; schrs L. L. Lamb, E. R. Blake. The 26th, up props Peerless, Winslow, Mayor, Champlain; schrs S. H. Kimball, J. B. Wilbur, Golden Rule, and New London. Down prop Fay; schrs D. P. Rhodes, and Otter. On the 27th, up, stmr Manitoba; schr H. C. Potter. Down, prop Acadia; barks City of Buffalo and Levi Rawson. The 12th, up, schr A. H. Moss. Down, none. Up, schrs Harvest Home, City of Milwaukee, H. J. Webb, L. J. Farwell, D. Wagstaff. Down prop Arctic.

Illinois River Items.

LASALLE, Ill., Aug. 31.—RIVER—Arrived—Stmr Lancaster, from Pekin, with six ice barges for LaSalle; prop Whale, towing the Alida and Friendship from Chillicothe, Illadora from Henry, and Cataract from Hennepin, Waterloo from Peru, all with corn for Chicago. Departed—Stmr Lancaster, light, for Liverpool; Legraux, with lumber, and Ontario, light, dropped down to Peru.

CANAL—Passed In—Prop Whale, with her barges Friendship and Alida from Chillicothe; Illadora from Henry, Cataract from Hennepin, and Waterloo, from Peru, all with corn for Chicago. Passed Out—Legraux, with lumber, and Ontario, light—both for Peru.

Eight feet two and a half inches of water on the mitre-sill of Lock 15.

Miscellaneous Matters.

WIND—Last evening South.

LAUNCH—A new steam barge was launched at Black River, Ohio, on Friday, of the following dimensions: length of keel 155 feet; beam 32 feet; depth of hold 12 feet. She is for the ore and lumber trade, is owned by Shelton & Co., of Cleveland, and will be commanded by Capt. Peter Finlay.

STURGEON BAY CANAL—The work at the canal and at the dredge moves steadily on. The dredge has worked its way well up into the woods, through which it is now cutting. In the woods a force of 40 men and 25 teams is at work on the cut, where more teams are wanted to push on operations.

SALE—The old propeller Dictator has been sold to Mr. M. Lrain & Bro. for $10,000. It is to be transferred into a lumber barge.

SCHOONER G. J. WHITNEY ASHORE.—The schooner G. J. Whitney, which a short time since was released from Saginaw Island, Lake Huron, after a long confinement, and but a few days since started out afresh, has again been unfortunate. A dispatch was received in this city which reports her ashore at Vermillion, Lake Erie, laden with block stone, and sunk. The weather in the meantime has been very violent along that coast and she probably will fare hard.

SCHOONER FISKE TO BE RESCUED.—Captain Buckley, owner of the schooner William Fiske, which is on the beach in Georgian Bay, perfected arrangements yesterday for getting her afloat. Captain B. and his party left last evening on board the steamer St. Paul for the scene of operations. In a few days the tug Niagara with two steam pumps will visit the locality and attempt the release of the vessel. Beyond exposure from the weather she has suffered no serious damage.—*Detroit Post, Aug. 30.*

A SQUALL ON THE RIVER.—At about 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a squall came up from the northwest, and, for a time, made things lively on the river. The schooner Cortland, outward-bound, with her cargo on board, lay anchored opposite the upper end of the city, with foresail and mainsail up, and peaks dropped. In a moment's time the mainsail was blown into fragments, and the vessel with anchor dragging, driven to the opposite shore. So far as ascertained, no other disasters occurred.—*Ibid.*

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RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Depots—foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket office in Briggs House, and at Depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rock Is'd and Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Galesburg Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	[illegible]	[illegible]
Riverside Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

* Mondays excepted. * Sundays excepted. ‡ Saturdays excepted.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jefferson City Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]

* Except Sunday. † Ex. Saturday. ‡ Daily. § Ex. Monday.

Illinois Central Railroad.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gilman Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]

Chicago, Indianapolis & Cincinnati Through Line, via Kankakee Route.

	Mail and Exp.	Lightning Exp.
Leave Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arrive at Indianapolis	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arrive at Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]

Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport & Dubuque Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport & Dubuque Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Bay Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Bay Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

† Sunday excepted. ‡ Saturday excepted. § Monday excepted.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 53 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha and Leavenworth Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peru Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leavenworth Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Special New York Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
South Chicago Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elkhart Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays ex. ‡ Mondays ex.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Lafayette Ex. via Attica	[illegible]	[illegible]
Danville Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Valparaiso Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

Michigan Central and Great Western Railroads.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jackson Accommodation (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Trunk Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Trunk Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

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Monday Morning, September 2, 1872.

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LIBERAL APPOINTMENTS.

Governor Koerner.

The Hon. G. Koerner will address the people as follows:

Sept. 5, at DuQuoin.
Sept. 6, at Centralia.
Sept. 7, at Carlyle.

General J. C. Black.

General John Charles Black will speak as follows:

Pekin, Sept. 2.
Lincoln, Sept. 3.
Clinton, Sept. 4.
Charleston, Sept. 5.
Mendota, Sept. 10.
Cambridge, Sept. 11.
Rock Island, Sept. 12.
Virginia, Sept. 13.
Champaign, Sept. 14.
Jacksonville, Sept. 16.
Warsaw, Sept. 17.
Clayton, Sept. 18.

Governor B. Gratz Brown.

Governor B. Gratz Brown will speak as follows:

Springfield, Sept. 5.

Governor Bross.

The Hon. Wm. Bross will speak as follows:

Vienna, Johnson County, Sept. 3.
Metropolis, Massac County, Sept. 5.
Golconda, Pope County, Sept. 7.
Shawneetown, Gallatin County, Sept. 9.
Carmi, White County, Sept. 10.
McLeansboro, Hamilton County, Sept. 11.
Fairfield, Wayne County, Sept. 12.
Albion, White County, Sept. 14.
Mt. Carmel, Wabash County, Sept. 16.
Lawrenceville, Lawrence County, Sept. 18.
Xenia, Clay County, Sept. 20.
Salem, Marion County, Sept. 21.
Mt. Vernon, Jefferson County, Sept 23.
Benton, Franklin County, Sept. 24.
[illegible]
Equality, Gallatin County, Sept. 28.

The Hon. J. C. Allen.

The Hon. J. C. Allen will speak at the following places and dates:

Sullivan, Moultrie County, Sept. 16.
Danville, Vermillion County, Sept. 18.
Monticello, Piatt County, Sept. 19.
Olney, Richland County, Sept. 21.
Watseka, Iroquois County, Sept. 24.
Paxton, Ford County, Sept. 25.
Carthage, Hancock County, Sept. 27.
Macomb, McDonough County, Sept. 28.
Rushville, Schuyler County, Sept. 30.
Beardstown, Cass County, Oct. 1.
Pittsfield, Pike County, Oct. 3.
Jacksonville, Morgan County, Oct. 4.
Jerseyville, Jersey County, Oct. 5.
Alton, Madison County, Oct. 7.
Greenville, Bond County, Oct. 9.
Vandalia, Fayette County, Oct. 11.

The Hon. B. G. Caulfield.

The Hon. B. G. Caulfield will speak as follows:

Vandalia, Monday, Sept. 2, night.
Decatur, Tuesday, Sept. 3, night.
Champaign City, Wednesday, Sept. 4, night.
Kankakee, Thursday, Sept. 5, night.

The Hon. Cassius M. Clay.

The Hon. Cassius M. Clay will address the people at the following times and places:

Mattoon, Sept. 1[illegible], at 1 o'clock.
Champaign, Sept. [illegible], at 2 o'clock.
Clinton, Sept. 16, at 2 o'clock.
Winona, Sept. 17, at 2 o'clock.
Sterling, Sept. 18, at 2 o'clock.
Rockford, Sept. 19, at 1 o'clock.

The Hon. John Hinchcliffe.

The Hon. John Hinchcliffe will speak as follows:

O'Fallon, St. Clair County, Sept. 10.
East St. Louis, St. Clair County, Sept. 11.
Bethalto, Madison County, Sept. 12.
Alton, Madison County, Sept. 13.
Springfield, Sangamon County, Sept. 14.
Danville, Vermillion County, Sept. 16.
Joliet, Will County, Sept. 18.
Braidwood, Will County, Sept. 19.
Morris, Grundy County, Sept 20.
Gardner, Grundy County, Sept. 21.
LaSalle, LaSalle County, Sept. 23.
Pekin, Tazewell County, Sept. 25.
Peoria, Peoria County, Sept. 26.
Colchester, McDonough County, Sept. 28.
Canton, Fulton County, Sept. 30.
Murphysboro, Jackson County, Oct. 3.
Duquoin, Perry County, Oct. 5.
Belleville, St. Clair County, Oct. 7.

Congressional Meetings.

The following meetings have been appointed:

Elgin, Sept. 9, General Black and Senator Trumbull.

Macomb, Sept. 10, Governor Palmer and the Hon. J. V. Eustace.

Cambridge, Sept. 11, Senator Trumbull, Gen. Black and the Hon. J. V. Eustace.

Pontiac, Sept. 12, Governor Palmer and the Hon. J. C. Robinson.

Peoria, Sept. 13, Senator Trumbull, the Hon. G. Koerner, and the Hon. Edward Rummel.

Champaign, Sept. 14, Governor Palmer and the Hon. J. C. Robinson.

Freeport, Sept. 17, Senator Trumbull and the Hon. G. Koerner.

Effingham, Sept. 18, Governor Palmer and the Hon. J. C. Robinson.

Centralia, Sept. 19, Governor Palmer and the Hon. J. C. Robinson.

Edwardsville, Sept. 21, Senator Trumbull and the Hon. J. C. Robinson.

Olney, Sept. 21, Governor Palmer and the Hon. J. C. Allen.

Quincy, Sept. 24, Senator Trumbull, the Hon. J. C. Robinson, and the Hon. G. Koerner.

Carbondale, Sept. 25, Governor Palmer and the Hon. J. C. Robinson.

Bluff, between Peru and La Salle, Sept. 27, Governor Palmer, the Hon. J. V. Eustace, and the Hon. G. Koerner.

Article XIV. of the Constitution says:

The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for the payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States, nor any State, shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, *or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave*, but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Senator Harlan, whose successor in the Senate has been elected, expects to become a member of General Grant's Cabinet after March 4, 1873. In the meantime he has become editor of the Washington *Chronicle*, and has given, through his paper, the opinion that this amendment does not prohibit Congress making an appropriation to pay for slaves when the claimant is a *State*; and that, if the Southern States all demand compensation, there is nothing in the Fourteenth Amendment to prevent their being paid.

If this is Mr. Harlan's opinion, it would be well to keep him out of the Cabinet, for his reputation as an active opponent of claims against the Government is not first-class.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL LIMITATIONS OF POWER.

We do not believe that any considerable portion of the American people prefer that any National Administration should be above the law, and amenable to no legal restraints. There is, however, great danger that unconsciously the people may permit the Government to drift into the irresponsible disregard of the constitutional limitations of power. Senator Schurz is rendering the country an important service in pointing out this danger.

The war began eleven years ago, and, within this time, one-third or more of the voters of the country have reached the age of 21 years. That period has been one of civil war. These young men have been educated in political affairs during a time when the bayonet had superseded judicial process, when the Constitution had almost ceased to be mentioned, and when the only restraint upon the exercise of power by the President was his own volition. The Constitution of the United States is essentially a code of peace. Recognized by the Constitution, and existing independent of it, is the great law of preservation, under which, to save the Government and the Union, arbitrary and extraordinary powers may be adopted. A generation of voters have grown up to whom the written Constitution is scarcely known. They have heard of it, and have read it, as they have the charter exacted by the English Barons from King John. That Constitution provides that no man shall be arrested without warrant charging him with crime; that his house shall be free from search, except upon warrant describing the place to be searched; that the right of the citizen to a fair and speedy trial, to a full statement of the offences with which he is charged, to counsel, and the attendance of witnesses, shall never be denied. The men who have become voters since 1860 have seen the Government administered as if these clauses of the Constitution were nugatory. They have read that no money shall be drawn from the Treasury unless the same shall have been specifically appropriated by law; and they have seen this clause of the Constitution disregarded by the sworn heads of Departments, and this conduct indorsed and approved by servile majorities in Congress. They have seen, within the last two years, the Secretary of the Navy disregard the law which prohibited the payment of money to a particular claimant, by actually paying him the large sums which Congress had interdicted, using therefor money appropriated by law for other purposes. They have seen the Postmaster General, in like manner, disregard the law by ordering the payment of large sums for which there had been no appropriations, but which had been repeatedly adjudicated as frauds.

They have read in the Constitution that Congress alone shall have power to declare war; and yet they have witnessed the President, by his own order, employing the navy to coerce a foreign nation at peace with the United States. They have read the law which prohibited any person holding a commission in the military service from exercising the functions of any civil office of the Government; yet they have witnessed, in total and brazen defiance of this law, the employment of military officers by the President in the official delivery of communications to the two Houses of Congress. Though there has been no actual war since April, 1865, and no man or body of men in armed hostility to the United States since that time, there has been no change in the exercise of war powers; and, so far as these new voters have been able to form a judgment of the powers of the Government from the exercise thereof, they are taught that the President's powers are only limited by his own judgment of what he may do, and that his Secretaries are as irresponsible as himself. Though Congress may by law declare that the amount of the public debt shall not be increased, the Secretary of the Treasury does not hesitate to increase it one hundred and thirty millions of dollars, and pay interest thereon for three months, not only without authority of law, but against its prohibitions.

The Republican party, nominally responsible for the faithful observance of the law by the Executive branch of the Government, has had these things brought to its knowledge, and we have seen committees of Senators and Representatives report that these gross and extraordinary violations of the Constitution and laws were justified by the ends sought; thus practically deciding that the President and his Cabinet are subject to no law, but have the right to do whatever they may think proper.

Where is this disregard of written law and Constitution to end? It is more destructive of Republicanism than war itself. It destroys the fundamental principles of a Government founded on law, and paves the way for more dangerous usurpations, which will surely come. While in all other lands the tendency is to substitute written law for royal prerogative, here in the United States we have, day by day, relaxed our respect for law, and our Constitution is becoming a dead letter, for which neither President, Cabinet, nor party majority exhibit the slightest respect. As we have said, one-third of our voters have grown up under this dangerous system. The constitutional checks and restraints upon the powers of the Executive have been, to a large extent, swept away. Young men have been educated to believe that the President has power to do whatever he thinks proper; and thus the way is prepared in the popular mind for that open and general disregard of law which has been the destruction of almost every Republic, ancient and modern. We have not yet completed a century of National existence; other Republics have had longer lives than we have yet enjoyed; but in every case the destruction of popular government has begun in the acquiescence by the people in the exercise of unauthorized powers and disregard of the written law by the Executive.

We have reached a point where we shall soon have to decide whether this is a Government of law or one of absolute power; whether we are to be protected and governed by a written Constitution or by Executive proclamations; whether we are to continue a Republic, such as our fathers established, or fall into the chaos and anarchy of Mexico and the South American Republics.

On Saturday last, the Hon. John B. Niles, of Laporte, Ind., one of the foremost lawyers of the State, and formerly Judge and State Senator, made a brief speech, introducing Carl Schurz to the audience which the latter addressed at that place. Judge Niles said that he had always belonged to the party opposed to slavery, injustice, and oppression; that he had contributed the best efforts of his life to the support of Republican principles; that he adhered to those principles still, and was rejoiced to see that they had achieved an undisputed and enduring triumph in this country. He thought that the time had now come to extend a helping hand to the Southern people, and to deliver the whole country from the despotism of partisan rule and the government of rings. He believed that the spectacle now presented to the people, of fifty or sixty thousand office-holders, supported at the public expense, all working as one man, not for the promotion of any principles, but for the retention of office, was calculated to excite grave apprehensions for the freedom of elections. As there had been some doubt expressed by his fellow-townsmen concerning his position in this contest (although he had made no concealment of his intention to support the Liberal ticket), he was glad to embrace the present opportunity to say, to all who might regard it of any importance, that, if his life should be spared till election-day, he should vote for Horace Greeley and the Liberal nominees on the State ticket.

It would, perhaps, be impossible to condense the issues of the present campaign into briefer compass, or to give them more lucid expression, than Judge Niles' ten-minute speech at Laporte.

THE PROPOSED FRAUD AT INDIANAPOLIS.

Governor Morton and his aids are reluctant to yield any of the extra war powers by which they carried their elections eight years ago. They cannot now, as then, march 5,000 Massachusetts soldiers to the polls to vote for Morton as mechanically as they would stack arms. But, in place of these, they have about an equal number of colored voters in the State, on whom they implicitly rely, although, if the influence of Senator Morton, who now handles them, had prevailed, none of these colored men would have had a vote. They owe their power to vote against Greeley, Brown, Sumner, Schurz, and Trumbull to the men against whose advice they are expected to vote. In Indiana, as elsewhere, some of the most intelligent colored voters have repudiated Grant and Morton, and are with us in the contest. But the colored vote as a whole seems likely to supply the loss to Grant of much of the Massachusetts soldiers' vote, and to be under nearly as despotic political drill. Whether the rumored importation of nearly a thousand colored voters into Indianapolis and Marion County is true or not, we do not know, and we will not add to the inflammatory elements of this campaign by putting faith in rumors in advance of proof.

We have positive proof, however, of a preconcerted outrage on the freedom of elections in Indianapolis, which it will require the thoroughly-organized efforts of the respectable people of that city, of both parties, to thwart and defeat. It has been arranged that the entire 8,000 voters of Indianapolis shall vote at four polling-booths, which are four windows of the City Hall,—the square in which the Hall stands being badly cut up by excavations, and half filled with heaps of stone and rubbish. To concentrate so large a voting population at one spot is exceedingly unwise, because it tends toward riot, and the least disturbance at one poll will stop the voting at all. The arrangement will also compel voters to travel, in some instances, two miles, and wait nearly all day, to get a chance to vote. But, were there no risk of violence, and no difficulty of reaching the place, it is a physical impossibility to poll 8,000 votes at four places between sunrise and sunset. The time is ten hours, and a brief calculation will show that to poll these votes in this time requires that at each place *three and a half votes a minute* must be polled from sunrise to sunset, making no allowance for the time of the officers consumed in taking their meals, or for delays caused by challenges, or for delay of voters to reach the polls at the earliest possible hour. But the chief source of delay is that caused by challenges; and it may be set down in advance as a universal fact, that any politician or party who deliberately plans for fewer polling-places than the number of voters requires, intends to perpetrate fraud.

Comparing the rate of voting required this year at Indianapolis with the average rate in Chicago, we find that we here give a polling-booth to about every 330 voters, whereby about two minutes is given to each voter. Our Fifteenth Ward furnished six polling-booths to 2,000 voters, and the others in like proportion. We find this time none too much for challenges and the other work of voting. But it is seven times more than is given in Indianapolis. Voting as we vote, leisurely and honestly, Indianapolis would cast but one-seventh of her vote by sundown. Voting as rapidly as she may, and without any challenges whatever, we doubt if her people could all vote in the time allotted. The game is to have the negroes stand in their places over night and hold the ground for their partisans in the morning. This precedence, however, is open to competition. The Liberals and Democrats can vote by assembling at sundown or at noon of the day before. Dangerous as such a competition is to the peace of the city, we do not see that there is any other way for the Liberals of Indianapolis to avoid being disfranchised by Senator Morton than to appear early and stand their ground, if they have to give two days instead of one to it.

Meanwhile, this whole affair painfully proves how little of the spirit of impartial suffrage, as well as of universal amnesty there is in Morton's policy. Of course, if General Grant were asked whether he aimed to be elected by such frauds, he would answer as he did General Farnsworth concerning his message, "I don't exactly know what that means. MORTON PUT THAT IN."

THE NEW PUMPING-WORKS.

The Common Council, on Thursday, ordered to an engrossment the ordinance providing for the purchase of a site for the West Side pumping-works. The site proposed to be purchased is that known as the lot of S. J. Walker, at the junction of the South Branch with Ashland avenue. This is an old question. As long ago as 1869, the Common Council decided to extend the water-tunnel to some point in the West Division, and to erect additional pumping-works. The Legislature authorized the issue of bonds for that purpose. The bonds were sold in July, 1870, and the money has been in the Treasury ever since. But the Common Council have never been able to agree upon a site for the new pumping-works. The Board of Public Works made a selection, which the Council approved and the Mayor vetoed. The Council then recommended another lot, which the Board of Public Works disapproved. Finally, the Board of Public Works, under protest, recommended the Walker lot, and that recommendation has been before the Council since the spring of 1871.

The fire has made many changes in the distribution of population, and in the value of property, and these changes have a direct bearing upon this question. Population has extended greatly to the southwest. When this question was first agitated, Walker's lot was very remote; but the settlements now extend beyond it. It is possible that the present value is nearer the price asked for it than its value a year ago was. We still think the situation inferior to several of the other lots offered; nevertheless, if there was an occasion for an increased water-supply as long ago as 1870, that necessity must be much greater at this time, when our population has increased 30 per cent. The unanimity in the Council in favor of the Walker lot precludes, perhaps, all hope of the selection of any other site. Mr. Bateham, in saying that, while he was opposed to the location of the pumping-works on that lot, he would vote for it, because of the necessity of doing something, expressed, probably, the general opinion of the community on the subject. The area occupied by residences, and which has no water-supply, has been greatly enlarged during the last year. The inadequacy of the present works to supply that portion of the city furnished with service-pipes is notorious. The city, therefore, should begin, without serious delay, this work, which will take two years to complete it. By that time our population will not be much, if any, less than 500,000, and the necessity will exist not only for this second pump, but for a third one. There is, therefore, no propriety in delaying the work any longer, because of the quarrel over the site. As the present Council seems to be more unanimous for the Walker lot than the old Council, the choice is that lot or none. Making the best of what has been considered a swindle in the price, something ought to be done to secure an additional supply of water for the city.

THE LOSS OF THE METIS.

The wreck of the steamer Metis, on Long Island Sound, involving a loss of at least forty lives, and perhaps more, within full view of the town of Stonington, was not only one of the most dreadful, but one of the most inexcusable and criminal, marine casualties which have occurred for many years. Accustomed as the public has become to carelessness, recklessness, and indifference, in the management of steamboats and the care of human life, the details of this fearful disaster will shock even the most callous reader. The steamer Metis, of the Neptune Steamship Line, while on her trip from New York to Providence, having on board 163 persons and a full cargo of merchandise, collided with the schooner Nettie Cushing, bound from Thomaston, Maine, to New York. The collision took place during a heavy gale, about 4 o'clock in the morning of Friday last. The shock to the steamer was so violent that all her passengers rushed from their state-rooms and made such hasty preparations as they could, in the dire confusion and distress which prevailed, to save themselves. The officers of the boat, to whom passengers instinctively look for guidance and assistance at such a dreadful time, were indifferent beyond comprehension to the danger which threatened all on board. For fifteen minutes the Metis cruised about in a circle, looking for the schooner which had struck them, without stopping for an instant to ascertain whether the Metis had sustained any damage. About the time of the collision, the steamer Stonington passed the Metis and offered assistance, but the Captain, assuming that there was no danger, declined it. The Metis then resumed her course as if nothing had happened, but the alarm of the passengers continued. The Purser informed them that no damage was done, for it was of no use "for these small craft to run into us any way, for they can't hurt us." Finally, and probably to satisfy the passengers, the Captain notified the Engineer to examine the injury, which he failed to do. The result was, that, when all had recovered hope and imagined themselves safe, the fires were suddenly extinguished, and the steamer was left hopelessly tossing about in the furious gale, and shipping water at a tremendous rate through the rent in her side, until finally the hull went down, the upper deck floating off, and serving as an insecure raft for those who had not gone down with the boat. The pilot, on ascertaining that the boat was sinking, abandoned his post and sought only his own safety and that of a friend, with cork mattresses which were stored away in his room. The deck-hands testify that the leak might have been temporarily stopped with sail-cloth, if the carpenter had been set to work before the water made such headway. The boat went down immediately after the fires were extinguished, according to the statement of the firemen, but the fires were not extinguished until half an hour after the collision, during which time the Metis had been sailing in her regular course. Had the Captain gone below, as it was his duty to do, immediately after the collision, repaired the break as well as he could, and then headed his boat for shore, there is no doubt that, in the half-hour's time, the boat might have been run ashore and every soul saved. But not a single person in the crew gave any thought to the boat, the half-hour between life and death was wasted, and the boat was lost within sight of the shore.

Whatever the Captain of the Metis may have done toward the salvation of life, after the destruction of the boat was inevitable, counts but little in comparison with what he should have done before it. He should have saved every life, for it was clearly within his power to do so, and he is therefore responsible for those lives he allowed to be lost through his recklessness. His first impulse at the moment of collision should have been to examine his vessel, and see if any injury had been sustained. If he had done so, his vessel undoubtedly would have been saved, with every soul on board, for not only was the steamer Stonington alongside, ready to take off the passengers, but he had a full half-hour before the fires were extinguished in which he could have run ashore. In place of this, he refused every hint of help, ignored not only all danger, but all possibility of danger, and not until the fires were extinguished, the engines were stopped, and the steamer lay tossing helplessly in the heavy sea, with the water pouring into her, did he bestir himself to save the passengers in his keeping. It was then too late for the efforts of any single person to be of avail to the multitude. Each one must shift for himself, and the result was, that the weaker—the women and children—were sacrificed to the incomprehensible foolhardiness and recklessness of a Captain who was either too wilfully or ignorantly blind to recognize danger when it stared him directly in the face. If human life were not held so cheaply and of such trifling consequence; if these terrible disasters were not forgotten so soon, and were something more than the sensations of a day or an hour,—it would be of some importance to demand that this Captain of the Metis should be held responsible for the men, women, and children who were drowned on that terrible night, and who might have been living to-day but for him. It is almost too much to expect that such conduct will even disqualify him from immediately resuming his place in the service of the company to which he is attached. The facts, however, should be a warning to the travelling public to avoid any boat of which he is commander hereafter.

The contents of Jo. Ledlie's pocket-book, picked up in the streets of Springfield the other day, furnish some of the most amusing campaign literature of the present day. "Send fifty blanks to Charles H. Ham, and fifty to Charley Farwell," writes an obscure agent of the Blanton Duncan party to the venerable Ledlie. "Send my card to the Postmaster at Freeport; he can help you," writes another. "Hon. C. B. Farwell can send fifty delegates if desired, and from the best ward-workers here," says the enthusiastic Daniels. And then the solemn adjuration with which the correspondence closes: "If the Louisville Convention is not a success, its friends should vote for Grant," discloses the whole motive and *animus* of the B. Duncan movement. In order to accomplish their real purpose, they ought to nominate Grant.

The State election in Vermont takes place to-morrow, and in Maine one week from to-day. The latest information received from those States places the Liberal Republican strength in the former State at about 5,000, and in the latter at 6,000, and would warrant the expectation of reducing the Republican majority in the former State to about 17,000 (in place of 27,000 at the September election four years ago), and in the latter to 8,000 (in place of 20,000 four years ago).

The Canvass in Southern Illinois.

The reports of the campaign prospects in Southern Illinois are of the most encouraging character, and indicate that that section of the State will roll up a majority for Greeley and Koerner, in November, as abundant as its harvests. On the 22d ult., an immense Liberal meeting was held at Murphysboro, Jackson County. The large Court-House was crowded, and hundreds had to remain outside. Governor Koerner, who came down in a special train filled with Carbondale Liberals, made a very effective two hours' speech, which was received with the utmost enthusiasm, especially those portions in which he reviewed Logan's Cairo speech. The result of Koerner's speech will be, that the home of Logan will give him a rebuke on election-day he will never forget. On the 24th ult., Governor Koerner also addressed an immense audience at Highland, Madison County, composed mainly of Swiss and Germans, with telling effect. Colonel J. L. D. Morrison, who has thrown himself into the campaign with irresistible energy, also spoke on the same evening,—the two speakers leaving but few unconverted Grantites when they had concluded. This Congressional District, the Seventeenth, promises to give 2,500 majority in November. From all parts of Southern Illinois come the same encouraging reports, showing that the people are wide awake and thoroughly in earnest. The people there are working people, and, when the harvest is over, they will not only get ready to vote for Greeley and Koerner, but to work for them, all along the line from Cairo to Springfield. Governor Koerner, Colonel J. L. D. Morrison, Hon. William R. Morrison, Judge Caton, Hon. J. C. Allen, Hon. J. C. Robinson, Governor Palmer, and General Black all have appointments in that section, and the most of these are already on the ground and hard at work. If the Liberal Republicans and Democrats of Northern Illinois go into the campaign with half the energy and determination of their Southern brethren, Illinois will give a rousing majority against the Grant ticket in November. The farmers of Southern Illinois are up and doing and mean business, and in November will send in the tallest corn and the tallest majorities Egypt has ever yet produced.

Mr. George William Curtis tries to explain away his statement that the people pay $127,000,000 a year more than the Government gets. He quotes the famous clause in the report of the Civil Service Commission, as follows:

It is not easy to compute in figures the exact economical difference between a good and a bad system of the Civil Service. It is necessarily a matter of inference and of comparison between the probable operation of a careless and a careful method. But it is calculated by those who have made a careful study of the facts that *one-fourth of the revenue of the United States is annually lost in the collection*, and for a large part of that loss a system of the service which is fatally unsound may reasonably be held responsible.

Then Mr. Curtis says:

It will be observed that the Commission do not say that *a fourth of the revenue is lost*.

Such a power of observation is not given to mortal man. We have quoted these two sentences word for word, and we ask any honest man to compare the assertion of Mr. Curtis as defender of Grant, and the report of Mr. Curtis as exposer of abuses in the Civil Service. We pass to the next sentence:

What they do say is, that, of a loss which careful students compute to be one-fourth, a large part may be justly attributed to an evil system of the Civil Service.

Here, then, Mr. Curtis admits the loss, and admits that "careful students" compute it to be one-fourth of the revenues. This is precisely the fact which he started out to deny. After this failure, Mr. C. tries to show that this state of things existed under the sinful Johnson, not under the sinless Grant. In reply to Mr. Curtis, we quote Mr. Curtis' words, submitted Dec. 18, 1871, or one year and nine months after Grant was inaugurated:

One-fourth of the revenue of the United States is annually lost in the collection.

Then the indefatigable excuser pleads that this one-fourth is not collected and then "lost," but that it is never collected. This would be culpable inefficiency; but how can money which was never collected be "lost in the collection"? The fact is, that Mr. Curtis, in December, 1871, was bent on stating the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth; while, in September, 1872, he is bent on stating only that part of the truth which tells in behalf of his candidate for the Presidency.

The Bloomingdale Asylum scare in New York has recalled public attention to the queer case of Mrs. E. P. W. Packard, of this city. In 1860, her husband, a Presbyterian clergyman of Manteno, Ill., put her into the Jacksonville Asylum, on the suggestion of insanity, the avowed ground being that she did not believe in the doctrine of total depravity, and was injuring the cause of Christ by this disbelief. How she could doubt the total depravity of at least one man, it is difficult to see. After three years of brutal treatment, she was released, and the question of her sanity was determined by law in her favor. Her husband fled from the State. At that time the statutes of Illinois allowed a husband or father to commit wife or child to an asylum without evidence. Since her release Mrs. Packard has devoted herself to securing the passage of laws designed to prevent the outrages so common in our "retreats." The Insane law of Iowa, probably the best in the world, was drafted and passed by her personal exertions.

Robeson has learned wisdom from Creswell. When Governor Blair exposed the latter's complicity with Chorpenning, our Postmaster General left his labors over "straw-bids," and secret contracts, and postal-card jobs, and posted to Michigan, where he spoke his piece in a mighty endeavor to show that J. A. J. Creswell was a man without guile. Thereupon, Governor Blair showed conclusively that the reply was an empty farce, and Creswell subsided. Robeson is making many harangues in Maine now, with great self-denial, he mentions neither the Roach case, nor the "Gov. Secor" case, nor the Pennock case, nor even the Secor case. The Tichborne claimant, who resembles our Secretary in being fat and commonplace, tries to defend himself from charges of fraud wherever he goes. The same line of argument would make the "old sea-dog's" speeches more interesting.

There is ground for apprehensions of a hitch in the proceedings of the Geneva Tribunal of Arbitration. For some time past, the telegraph has informed us that everything was progressing satisfactorily. As the proceedings were strictly secret, the telegraphic news-gatherers have evidently based their information upon the fact that the Arbitrators were cheerily dining and wining together, two or three times a week. But there has been no dining and wining now for over a week, and simultaneously we learn that there is a difference of opinion on some matters of principle. The public will rejoice to learn that chickens à la Alabama and goose à la Bancroft Davis are once more on the arbitration menu, and that they are smacking down their differences in Rudesheimer and Sauterne. This sudden abstinence from feasting bodes no good.

They know a thing or two in Arkansas about building railroads. This is the way they do it: The President of a railway company gets on good terms with the "State House Ring," and lobbies through the Legislature a grant of $15,000 a mile, with the proviso that the bonds are to be issued at the completion of each ten miles of track. The President borrows enough iron to lay ten miles, puts it down, draws his $15,000; takes up the iron, relays it on the next ten miles, draws the second $15,000; and repeats this process until the whole 120 miles are built. Then the borrowed iron is returned, the road is left in precisely the condition it was at first, and the President decamps to New York and sells his bonds.

The Chicago *Journal* grasped too readily at a straw when it published this paragraph:

The persistent slanders of the Greeleyites have induced Hon. Henry Wilson to publish a letter to the Germans of Brooklyn, N. Y., in which he plainly and pointedly denies having ever belonged to the Know-Nothing party. He also asserts that he was always opposed to that party.

Now that Mr. Wilson has declared that this letter was a forgery, we shall witness a fine example of organic honesty in the *Journal's* suppression of all editorial mention of the fact.

POLITICAL.

Calendar for the week:

ELECTION.

Sept. 3.—Vermont, Governor and Legislature.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Sept. 3.—Blanton Duncan's, Louisville.

STATE CONVENTIONS.

Sept. 4.—New York, Liberal, Syracuse.
—Tennessee, Republican, Nashville.
—Missouri, Republican, St. Louis.
—Minnesota, Liberal, St. Paul.
—Nebraska, Republican, Lincoln.
—Kansas, Republican, for Governor, etc., at Topeka, and for three Congressmen at Lawrence.

Sept. 5.—Nebraska, Temperance, Lincoln.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Sept. 3.—Sixth Illinois, Liberal, Princeton.
—Second Wisconsin, Republican, Madison.
—Third Minnesota, Liberal, St. Paul.
—Fifth Michigan, Liberal, Grand Rapids.
—Sixth Michigan, Liberal, Holley.
—Ninth Michigan, Liberal, Manistee.

Sept. 4.—Third Wisconsin, Republican, Dodgeville.
—Fourth Wisconsin, Liberal, Milwaukee.
—Second Iowa, Liberal, Clinton.
—Third Iowa, Liberal, Dubuque.
—Fourth Iowa, Liberal, Mason City.

Sept. 5.—Second Minnesota, Liberal, Farmington.

—Should Henderson refuse to run for Governor of Missouri, on the Grant ticket, the next favorite is Robert T. Van Horn, of Kansas City, who is only too willing.

—Some one asks how big Colonel Blanton Duncan's party is? The Louisville *Ledger* thinks it would weigh about 170 pounds.

—The two tickets in the Vermont election, to-morrow, are:

LIBERAL.		REPUBLICAN.
	Governor,	
Abram B. Gardner.		Julius Converse.
	Lieutenant Governor,	
Wm. H. H. Bingham.		Russell S. Taft.
	Treasurer,	
Henry Chase.		John A. Page.

—The majority of Robert McFarland over J. Burch Cook, for Judge of the Tennessee Supreme Court, in the August election, exceeds 42,000. The issue was not political.

—In Kentucky, the Grant managers are pledging support to Blanton Duncan Democrats for Congress, and have brought out Jacob S. Golladay in the Third District, Overton P. Hogan in the Sixth, and Stephen F. J. Trabue in the Seventh.

—The rival candidates for Congress-at-Large, in South Carolina (election Oct. 16), are a mulatto and a full black, viz.: Joseph Quash, of Aiken, formerly a Charleston barber, and "Daddy" Cain, a preacher, of Charleston. In three of the four districts the candidates are colored men.

—An ever-so-little Averill, whose home field is in the Northern District of Minnesota, is pluming himself on notoriety gained by the denial that he is *the* General Averill who has written:

Since George Washington, to no American citizen has been offered such great opportunities as to Ulysses S. Grant, and no man living or dead has ever exhibited such absolute lack of intelligence to understand or of the will to embrace them.

—The poet John G. Saxe, who has been falsely claimed for Grant, writes from Saratoga that he will take the stump for Greeley, and says:

I do not find any Democrat who thinks the Louisville gathering is likely to pay what it will cost the Government at Washington (or rather at Long Branch) to get it up; nor any Republican who supposes that General Dix, for all his years and yearning for place, can do more than run a little behind a ticket that is doomed to be defeated by not less than 75,000 votes.

—Ten of the persons on the Grant Electoral ticket in New York in 1868 now support Greeley and Brown. This only lacks one-third of that ticket. One-third is about the proportion of Republicans in that State who now support Greeley.

—It may be a matter of congratulation to "Straight Outs" to know that Robb, the Ohio man who donated the bull-pup to Grant, upon which the latter refused to pay express charges, is one of Blanton Duncan's recruits.

—The Band of the United States Marine Corps, under orders of the Secretary of the Navy, does duty with and for the Grant Clubs at Washington.

—Judge Richard B. Carmichael, (late Speaker of the Maryland Legislature, is the Liberal-Democratic candidate for Congress in the First District.

—George T. Anthony, a Leavenworth office-holder, having asserted that, in 1867, D. R. Anthony said that "he'd be d—d if he would vote for negro suffrage as long as his sister [Susan B.] could not vote," D. R. says that George T. lies.

—George W. Carter, the anti-Warmoth Speaker of the Louisiana Legislature in last winter's imbroglio, writes to the St. Louis *Republican* that, all the Louisiana factions being now consolidated within the rival lines of Greeley and Grant, the Liberal State ticket will be successful by a handsome majority.

—James M. Shelley, of Keokuk, the Liberal nominee for Congress in the First District of Iowa, will take the stump, this week.

—W. H. M. Pusey, of Council Bluffs, is the Liberal candidate for Congress in the Eighth Iowa District; and of him the Council Bluffs *Republican* (Grant) says:

Mr. Pusey has been a citizen of Council Bluffs for many years, and has, in his conduct of affairs, drawn about him many friends, who, while they may differ with him in their political views, will nevertheless unite with us in saying that he will make a good Representative for both parties.

—James C. McKisson, Republican ex-member of the Wisconsin Legislature from Kenosha County, is supporting Greeley.

—We are assured by the Brass-Collar organs that the number of Liberal Republicans anywhere was originally very small, and has been decreasing at a frightfully rapid rate ever since!

—The intelligent compositor gets it wrong Every time. The Liberal candidate for Governor of Louisiana is John McEnery, of Ouachita.

—The fight "inside the Republican party" of Kansas has been one of the curious spectacles of the year. The Lawrence *Republican Journal*, which adheres (as yet) to the regular organization, says:

Caldwell first buys up twelve or fourteen of Clarke's "men;" he next buys up Clarke himself for a money consideration, and thus gets elected. Clarke next tries the grab game to the tune of $14,000 for "other expenses," which Caldwell refuses to stand, whereupon Clarke becomes virtuous and tries to get nominated for Congress on the strength of his opposition to Caldwell! Rich, isn't it?

—The Wheeling District elects two members of the West Virginia Senate, and two Wheeling men are elected. But the Constitution forbids that two Senators may reside in or be elected from one county; and what to do about it is now the question.

—The new Constitution of West Virginia being ratified, the Legislature elected under it will convene on Thursday, Nov. 21, but the Gubernatorial term of four years will begin March 4, 1873.

—The stockholders of the New Orleans *Picayune*, by vote [of] 135 representing 394 shares, against 36 representing 70 shares, approve the political course of that paper. Now, what is that political course?

—The Des Moines (Iowa) *Register* says of Oliver L. Palmer, the Liberal candidate for Congress against Kasson, in that District:

He has until recently been a Republican, and an ardent, active one. During the war he was a Captain in one of our Iowa regiments. He is said to be one of the best educated of Iowa men.

—Lem. P. Rawlins, of Guilford, Jo Daviess County, Ill., brother of the late Secretary of War, General John A. Rawlins, is a staunch Greeley man.

—In Warren, Jo Daviess County, where the vote, two years ago, was 250 Republican against 31, such men as L. P. Woodworth, Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, Judge Platt, Dr. W. S. Caldwell, and others have declared for Greeley.

INDIANA.

Progress of the Campaign.

The Congressional Districts and Candidates.

The Liberal Republican Strength in the State.

From Our Own Correspondent.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 30.

In figuring on the vote of Indiana the Liberal Committees purposely conceded the colored vote to the Grant party. While some of the more intelligent negroes will vote for Hendricks and Greeley, especially for Greeley, the number is uncertain, and had better be omitted from the calculations. A call was published here, a few days ago, for a Liberal colored National Convention, to meet in this city early next month. I called upon Mr. W. H. Chambers, one of the subscribers to the call. He is a young man of intelligence, almost white, and has an idea that something can be done to prevent his people from voting like a flock of sheep. He regretted the want of independence in his race, and attributed it to terrorism, as it is as much as a negro's life is worth to come out for the Liberal party. It must not be inferred from this that the entire colored race is manipulated by Morton and his understrappers. Returns from several counties attest that a percentage, say 5 per cent, will cast their ballots for the Liberal ticket. There are sixty in this city, for instance. Still, nothing is reckoned on from the colored people as a mass, except opposition, and, while all votes they give to the Liberal cause will be heartily welcomed, no effort is being made to reach them, and they will be entirely voluntary on the part of those who deposit them.

Mr. Chambers expects that the location of the Convention will be changed to Louisville, or some other point, of which due notice will be given. In fact, it has been decided that the Convention will not be held in this city.

COLONIZED VOTERS.

The men at the head of this Greeley colored movement merit praise for their bold and brave action; but, in according to them all the credit they deserve, it must not be forgotten that the frauds contemplated in the election are based upon the ignorance and credulity of those of their complexion who know less than they do, and are easily imposed upon by white politicians. Evidence of intended frauds accumulates daily. Already the nefarious work has begun, and negroes are being imported and colonized in large numbers. It is claimed that 2,000 have already been brought into the State for voting purposes. The Liberals are awake to the necessities of the case. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," and vigilance will be exercised to circumvent the projects of those who would sap the very foundation of Republican government by degrading and abusing universal suffrage. Ample provision has been made to guard the rights of the citizens of Indiana. The negro vote is being polled in every township and county. The returns are coming in every day. The Committee will soon know to a man how many lawful negro voters there are within the borders of the State. The Kentucky border from Lawrenceburgh to Evansville, and the Illinois border from Evansville to Crown Point, will be watched by good citizens, and while every man who has a right to vote will be sustained in the exercise of that right, those who attempt to perpetrate fraud by perjury will be arrested and prosecuted, and, if convicted, be sent to join two or three others who are now serving terms in the Penitentiary for similar offences committed at the last election. The law here is stringent; the people are determined that the purity of the ballot-box shall remain untarnished, and that Morton shall be vanquished, for, without a very large number of fraudulent votes, his doom is certain.

THE LIBERAL REPUBLICAN STRENGTH.

Some Democrats are so sanguine as to flatter themselves that, had there been no split in the Republican party, they would, of their own strength, carry the State. They calculate upon the natural change from one party to the other. They hold that they must gain, that they cannot lose, that people get tired of voting for the same class of men for many years, and that the improvement in the administration of State affairs, under Democratic officials, such as Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor, etc., would, of itself, insure them victory. The reading and thinking Republicans would be with them, they believe. While this may be true, I cannot entirely agree with them. The Liberal Republicans have the fate of the State and the Nation in their hands, and to their glory, be it said, that they assimilate with their Democratic Liberal brethren in such force as to place the result beyond speculation or peradventure. The Democrats are astonished. They see men of note and influence engaged in the battle for reform, men who have been their enemies, the life, and soul, and brain of the Republican party. The Democrats have come up to the work with unparalleled unanimity, and the Liberal Republicans toe the same line. Now, it may be asked, what is the Liberal Republican strength in the State? The polling is not yet completed, but the most careful estimates place it at at least 10,000 votes. This is almost six per cent of the Republican vote cast in 1868, and is considered by the best informed men as exceedingly moderate estimate. That would make a difference of 22,000 in the vote of 1868. Deducting from this the negro vote (actual and colonized) of 7,000 it would leave a majority for Hendricks of 15,000. Now where do these Liberal Republican votes come from? Mr. Voorhees told me yesterday that in his county of Vigo, there were 400 Liberal Republicans registered. Mr. Julian told me of 800 in his county of Wayne; in Marshall there are 75; in Lake 150; in Pulaski 50; in Fulton 46; in Laporte 225, and in St. Joseph 350; in Perry 400; in Tippecanoe 400. In this county of Marion the Republicans admit 300, while the Liberals claim twice that number. These are men who are known, who have expressed themselves, who avow their sentiments and work for their triumph. The Liberals claim an average of 150 Liberal Republicans to each county; the Grant party claim that the average will not exceed 50 to each county. There are 93 counties in the State. Every day accessions are being made to the Liberal ranks. Information has just been received that Kline G. Shryock, of Rochester, Fulton County, who presided over the Grant Congressional Convention in his district, has come out for Greeley, and the Hon. C. Calkins of the same place, a member of the Legislature has done the same.

THE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

The State of Indiana was apportioned or rather gerrymandered, in 1869, into eleven Congressional Districts, of which one only was intended to be Democratic. Under the last distribution two additional Congressmen were given this State, and they will be elected at large. The districts and the candidates are as follows:

First—Counties of Daviess, Gibson, Knox, Perry, Pike, Posey, Spencer, Vanderburgh, and Warrick. This district gave William E. Niblack, Democrat, 2,950 majority in 1870. He is running again on the Liberal ticket, and will beat his opponent, Mr. Hellman, of Evansville, by 2,500, an increase of 250.

Second—Counties of Clarke, Crawford, Dubois, Floyd, Harrison, Jackson, Martin, Orange, Scott, and Washington. Mr. M. C. Kerr represented this district for a long time and had 5,883 majority in 1870. He is now on the ticket for Congressman at Large. Simeon K. Wolfe, a reputable citizen of New Albany, is the Liberal candidate, and B. W. Vogles, Postmaster in the same town, is the Grant candidate. Mr. Vogles, of course, is simply put up to be knocked down, as Wolfe will be elected by a majority as large as Mr. Kerr's. It is worth noting in passing that an attempt was made by the Administration gentlemen to induce a Bourbon to run as an independent candidate, and it is known that $10,000 was offered to a respectable farmer in the district if he would run, and by distracting the Liberal vote allow the Postmaster to run in. He refused to be a party to any such dirty trick.

Third—Counties of Bartholomew, Dearborn, Decatur, Jefferson, Jennings, Ohio, Ripley, and Switzerland. William S. Holman, Democrat, who was elected two years ago by 3,494 majority, is on the track once more, and will beat the Grant candidate, William W. Herod, of Bartholomew County, by an increased majority.

Fourth—Counties of Fayette, Franklin, Hancock, Rush, Shelby, Union, and Wayne. Jeremiah S. Wilson, Republican, beat David S. Gooding in 1870 by a majority of four votes. The election was contested, and Wilson kept the seat. The same men are on the track again, and Gooding is sure of the seat. Mr. Voorhees, who has been through the district, estimates the majority at 800 for Gooding.

Fifth—Counties of Brown, Hendricks, Johnson, Marion, Morgan, and Putnam. This is the Indianapolis district. John Coburn, Republican, was elected in 1870 by 416 majority. He is the candidate on the Grant ticket. Cyrus F. McNutt is the Liberal aspirant. With an honest vote in this city, McNutt will undoubtedly be elected, but an honest vote is hardly to be expected from the preparations being made by the county authorities for illegal voting. They are still determined to vote the whole city of Indianapolis, with 50,000 inhabitants, in one building. The district is, therefore, doubtful.

Sixth—Counties of Clay, Greene, Lawrence, Monroe, Owen, Parke, Sullivan, Vermillion, and Vigo. Daniel W. Voorhees carried the district at the last election by 1,4[illegible], and is again a candidate against Morton C. [illegible] and will be elected by an increased majority.

Seventh—Counties of Benton, Boone, Carroll, Clinton, Fountain, Montgomery, Tippecanoe, and Warren. General Mahlon D. Manson, Democrat, was elected last time by 395. He is the Liberal candidate against Thomas J. Cason, and will be elected by an increased majority. This district is or rather was Republican, but so great is the popularity of General Manson that he defeats every opponent. He is a farmer, was a gallant soldier always in the formost of battle. He will be elected by a bigger majority than ever.

Eighth—Counties of Cass, Grant, Hamilton, Howard, Madison, Miami, Tipton, and Wabash. James N. Tyner, of Peru, Republican, carried this district by 1,964. He is in the field again, his opponent being Lewis C. Whitesides, a Liberal Republican, [illegible] at Logansport, who is making a [illegible] canvass. Tyner will probably be re-elected but by a reduced majority.

Ninth—Counties of Adams, Allen, Blackford, Delaware, Henry, Jay, Randolph, and Wells. J. P. C. Shanks, Republican, got a majority of 394 in 1870. He is opposed by a talented young lawyer named Neff, who never held office. He stands an excellent opportunity of smashing [illegible]

Tenth—Counties of De Kalb, Elkhart, Huntington, Kosciusko, Lagrange, Noble, Steuben and Whitley. William Williams, Republican, had 1,909 over both [the Democratic] and Independent candidates [illegible] E. V. Long, of Kosciusko, a lawyer of [illegible] fame is the Liberal candidate, and [illegible] Sailor the Illiberal candidate. [illegible] probably sail in, but by a greatly [reduced] majority.

Eleventh—Counties of Fulton, Jasper, Lake, Laporte, Marshall, Newton, Porter, Pulaski, Starke, St. Joseph, and [illegible]. This is Mr. Colfax's old District. [illegible] Packard, Republican, carried it [the last] time by 1,407 and thinks he can do so [again]. It is not at all probable, however. His opponent is Dr. John A. Henricks, of [illegible], a Liberal Republican and a man of excellent parts. His ability and popularity, [and] the fact that Packard did some [illegible] things in Congress, such as to give away millions of the people's money to the San Francisco & Japan Steamship Company and for various land grants, make the district close and doubtful.

TO RECAPITULATE:

The First, Second, Third, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, and Ninth Districts are tolerably certain to elect Liberals; the Eighth and Tenth are tolerably certain to elect Grant candidates; and the Fifth and Eleventh are doubtful. Then there are two Congressmen at Large. The Liberals will be elected by the same vote that elects Hendricks, and the Congressional result in the State: Liberals, 9; Grant, 2; with 2 doubtful.

The Liberal candidates for Congressmen at Large are the Hon. M. C. Kerr, of New Albany, now and for many years Representative of the Second District, who has a national reputation, and is a statesman of expanding fame; and Colonel John S. Williams, of Lafayette, a lawyer of fine ability.

Their opponents on the Grant ticket are Godlove S. Orth, of Lafayette, and William Williams, of Peru.

A HAPPY FAMILY.

Mr. Orth is not unknown. Following illustrious precedent, he has quartered his family heavily on the public:

Godlove Orth's son, William M., Paymaster [illegible]geon.

Godlove Orth's nephew, No. 1, Godlove Behm—Assessor of Internal Revenue and Fugleman to the Louisville affair in his District, as the agent of Morton.

Godlove Orth's nephew No. 2, and Godlove Orth Behm's son—Clerk in Assessor's office.

Godlove Orth's nephew No. 3—Ford, Mail Agent on Wabash Valley Railroad.

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Godlove Orth's cousin No. 1—Dan Brawley, Assistant Assessor for Tippecanoe County.

Godlove Orth's cousin No. 2—Samuel Ayres, Assistant Assessor for Clinton County.

For one family, that is doing a fair business, considering that Mr. Orth secured the appointments in but one Congressional District.

Mr. Williams, better known as "Blue Jeans Williams," has been in Congress from the Tenth District. He was a hero during the war. He did gallant service as "Colonel" in the sutler's department at the rendezvous where the recruits in his district assembled, preparatory to leaving for the front. He served his country in Congress by voting for the San Francisco and Japan and the Brazilian Mail subsidies, and against Civil Service reform.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature in this State consists of fifty Senators and 100 Representatives. One half of the Senators hold over, and there is an additional vacancy, making twenty-six to be elected. Of the twenty-four holding over fifteen are Democrats. Senator Morton is doing his utmost to secure the Legislature for himself, and is bending all his energies to accomplish his re-election to the Senate. Notwithstanding his undoubted ability and great energy, he is not loved by the people; and there is a strong "undercurrent" of opposition to him inside the Republican organization.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The conduct of this campaign in Indiana devolves upon the Hon. E. S. Alvord, Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee, and Mr. John A. Finch, Chairman of the Liberal Republican Central Committee, assisted by Mr. Robert Saronis. Mr. Finch is a young lawyer of ability. Mr. Alvord is a wealthy gentleman of the old school, possessing remarkable executive talent, and devotes all his time to the work. He has a magnificent residence on the corner of Pennsylvania and Ohio streets, where he entertains his political visitors with princely hospitality. The hard work of the campaign devolves upon these gentlemen, and they are worthy of commendation for their untiring and successful efforts.

The Great American Water Lily—A Plant for the Parks.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: You will remember that, about a year ago, I read a paper before the Academy of Sciences, relating to the American Lotus,—the *Nelumbium Luteum*,—an immense Water Lily, fragrant and beautiful, which is found growing in the Calumet River and a few other localities in this State.

I then urged upon the Park Commissioners to procure the roots and plant them in the artificial ponds in the public parks of this city, before it was too late. This beautiful plant is rapidly becoming extinct, and it will not be many years before it will no longer be found in any of our Western waters. Its disappearance is due to the draining of the lakes, bayous, and rivers where it grows. There are now several acres, in the Calumet River and its tributaries, covered with the plant, in bloom. A gentleman brought to my office, to-day, many magnificent specimens of the flower. He has hunted on the Calumet for many years, and says that in a year or two, the Lotus will cease to have a habitat there. The taking away of the timber, the building of factories on the banks, and many other causes, all conspire to destroy the present place of growth of this lily. [illegible] for it. If the Park Commissioners do not move in the matter this season (it is the following spring it may be too late), they will find it impossible to procure the Lotus without great trouble and expense. The roots, just before the ground freezes, [illegible] be procured from the drained [illegible] any quantity, and at small [expense]. If these roots are sunk in the artificial lakes of the Parks, and fixed by heavy weights, planted in the bottom of the lakes, they will readily take root, and their future cultivation will be the easiest matter; they will require no care except to keep them covered with water to the depth of two or three feet.

I have several hundred copies of my report to the Academy, giving the habits, etc., of the plant, and will be glad to send them gratis to any one interested in its [growth]. Mr. G. M. Thompson, who knows every foot of ground where this lily grows, will accompany any persons whom the Commissioners may appoint to visit the plant or procure the tubers. Those who wish to see this representative plant of the mysterious Nile—the plant worshipped by the ancient Egyptians—can find it in bloom for a week or more, in the Calumet River.

E. M. HALE.

Teaching Deportment.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Before the closing of our public schools for the summer vacation, the subject of having Deportment taught in them was brought before the Board of Education. There was nothing done then as to having it taught; but now, as our schools are about to open again, myself and thousands of parents beg that our youths may be taught that most essential branch of education. There is nothing so much needed in our community. Parents may not be able to get it taught in our public schools; they can in private. No parent or guardian should sent a child to college, seminary, or academy, unless assured that Etiquette is taught in the same, and that by a competent Professor. How much our sons and daughters have suffered when travelling they only can tell. They were taught to believe their education finished, and found out that they know nothing of society, etc., etc. Is it not painful to hear our youth address parents, employers, and each other? They cannot approach a lady in a proper manner. Is it not also a pity to see our young ladies and misses walk so badly? Let them be taught Deportment, and, in a short time, its influence would soon be agreeably felt.

A PARENT.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.

The Keep Monument Windows.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In your issue of to-day I find an article on the Keep Monument, commenting more particularly on the stained-glass windows, which have been so successfully completed and sent to their final rest. They were designed by me for Messrs. [illegible] Bro., and submitted to Mr. O. L. W[illegible] who adopted (and not designed) them. After their destruction in October last, I reproduced the designs, to the entire satisfaction of all parties.

I make this statement in justice to myself, and to correct the error in your paper, as they originated from another source. Yours, &c., R. W. WALLIS, Artist, 73 East Monroe street.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.

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The Great American Water Lily—A Plea for the Parks.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: You will remember that, abou[t a] year ago, I read a paper before the Aca[demy] of Sciences, relating to the American Lo[tus] —the *Nelumbium Luteum*,—an imme[nse] Water Lily, fragrant and beautiful, w[hich] is found growing in the Calumet River a[nd] a few other localities in this State.

I then urged upon the Park Commissio[n]ers to procure the roots and plant them [in] the artificial ponds in the public park[s of] this city, before it was too late. This be[auti]ful plant is rapidly becoming extinct[, and] will not be many years before it will [be] found in any of our Western waters. [Its] disappearance is due to the draining of [the] lakes, bayous, and rivers where it gr[ows.] There are now several acres, in the Calum[et] River and its tributaries, covered with t[his] plant, in bloom. A gentleman brou[ght] to my office, to-day, many magnificent spe[ci]mens of the flower. He has hunted on th[e] Calumet for many years, and says that, in [a] year or two, the Lotus will cease to have it[s] *habitat* there. The taking away of the da[m,] the building of stories on [illegible] many oth[er] [caus]es, all conspire to [destroy] the present place of growth of this [illegible] for it. If the Park Commissioners do n[ot] move in the matter this season (in the fo[l]lowing spring it may be too late), they w[ill] find it impossible to procure the Lotus w[ith]out great trouble and expense. [Th]is just before the ground freezes, the roots can be procured from the drained marshes, [in] any quantity, and at small expense. [If] these roots are sunk in the artificial lakes [of] the Parks, and fixed by heavy weights, o[r] planted in the bottom of such lakes, the[y] will readily take root, and their future culti[vation] will be the easiest matter; they wil[l] require no care, except to keep them cover[ed] with water [to] the depth of two or three fee[t.]

I have several hundred copies of my repo[rt] to the Academy, giving the habits, etc., o[f] the plant, and will be glad to send them [to] any one interested in its propaga[tion.]

Mr. G. M. Thompson, who know[s] every foot of ground where this lily grows, will accompany any persons whom the Com[missioners] may appoint to visit the plant o[r] procure the tubers. Those who wish to see this representative plant of the mysterious Nile—the plant worshipped by the ancient Egyptians—can find it in bloom for a week or more, in the Calumet River.

E. M. HALE.

Teaching Deportment.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Before the closing of our public schools for the summer vacation, the subject of having Deportment taught in them was brought before the Board of Education. There was nothing done then as to having it taught; but now, as our schools are about to open again, myself and thousands of parents beg that our youths may be taught that most essential branch of education. There is nothing so much needed in our community. Parents may not be able to get it taught in our public schools; they can in private. No parent or guardian should sent a child to college, seminary, or academy, unless assured that Etiquette is taught in the same, and that by a competent Professor. How much our sons and daughters have suffered when travelling, they only can tell. They were taught to believe their education finished, and found out that they knew nothing of society, etc., etc. Is it not painful to hear our youths address parents, employers, and each other? They cannot approach a lady in a proper manner. Is it not also a pity to see our young ladies and misses walk so badly? Let them be taught Deportment, and, in a short time, its influence would soon be agreeably felt.

A PARENT.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.

The Keep Monument Windows.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In your issue of to-day I find an article on the Keep Monument, commenting more particularly on the stained-glass windows, which have been so successfully completed and sent to their final rest. They were designed by me for Messrs. Misch & Bro., and submitted to Mr. O. L. Wheelock, who adopted (and not designed) them. After their destruction in October last, I reproduced the designs, to the entire satisfaction of all parties.

I make this statement in justice to myself, and to correct the error in your paper, that they originated from another source. Yours, &c.,

R. W. WALLIS,
Artist, 73 East Monroe street.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.

[illegible] Slaughter Pecuniarily Regarded

The Trio of Quinquagintа Millionaires

[illegible] ...d that the blow of misfortune has a fatal [illegible] ...perty, as well as upon the [illegible]

THE NATHAN HOUSE, OF MURDER.

This property, as occupied on the mysterious and notorious murder of Benjamin Nathan, two years ago, in his own house, at the corner of Twenty-third street and Fifth avenue. The house is one of the finest [illegible] ...rable situations in the city ... rented for Mr. Nathan ... $15,000 per annum. The crime [illegible] ...ected it so unfavorably that the members of the Nathan family, who [have] not occupied it since the tragedy, have been unable to sell, lease, or even let it at [a] nominal price. [illegible]

...at [a] large discount. But Nathans ... would have none of these; and the result is, that after being advertised to let nearly four-and-twenty months, it is now [illegible] ...No one passes the mansion, by day or night, without remarking: "This is the house where Nathan was murdered," while [illegible] ...d, ...that in a city where the demand for private dwellings is so much greater than the supply, that one of the handsomest in the most fashionable quarter should stand empty for over two years, merely because its former owner had the misfortune to be killed there. [illegible] ...et before the murder, it would have been quickly rented for at least three times the [amount.]

THE SWEDISH SONG-BIRD IN AN AMERICAN [illegible]

Private letters indicate a strong probability that Madame Christine Nilsson-Rouzaud, at the conclusion of her present engagement in Europe, will revisit this country, to give a series of farewell [per]formances, and then retire to ... making her permanent abode in this [country.] Madame Rouzaud found so many admirers and friends in America during her [illegible] ...tour, especially on this island, that it is not singular she is desirous to fix her [illegible]

...Some persons are so fond of

A PRACTICAL JOKE

that they are never quite satisfied unless they have made some unfortunate mortal the victim. A coterie of fellows of this sort live here, and are never [so] happy as when they are playing some mad prank upon each other. [illegible]

A resident of New Orleans, a social Colonel, came here last week to get cool, as he said, ... to his disappointment and disgust, found it a great deal hotter in New York than in the Crescent City. He complained so much and so constantly of the temperature that he attracted general attention, and [illegible] ...ow are you, Colonel? Well, Colonel, what do you think of the weather?" [illegible]

[illegible]

...SALMAGUNDI.

Many are the wonderers concerning what Horace Greeley does with the time he once devoted editorially to the *Tribune*. Apart from his immense private correspondence, and his compulsory interviews with almost everybody, he has been for some weeks occupied in getting up a valuable statistical work for his friend Alvin J. Johnson, the map-publisher. When he can escape visitors, Mr. Greeley labors on the new book five or six hours a day, and relishes it exceedingly, because it reminds him, he says, of the days when he used to get up the *Tribune Almanac*.

A Broadway druggist, who has a soda-fountain in his shop, ingeniously placed a large thermometer in a conspicuous position [near] his door at the beginning of the period of summer. Pedestrians passing, stop [to look] at the altitude of the mercury, and [feel] so much hotter after ascertaining the exact temperature that they step into the establishment and drink at least one beaker of the cooling beverage. The thermometer has sold hundreds of glasses of soda this season, and paid for itself daily half a dozen times over. Druggists wishing to save soda-[illegible] should not neglect the thermometrical advertisement.

Men are seldom willing to do regular work for charity. Hence it is pleasant to know that the editor of "The Drawer" in *Harper's* [Magazine], who receives $3,500 per annum for [his] services in that department of antique humor, devotes every penny of his salary to [a] charitable purpose, and has done so for [years.] This act of his is better than many of [the] time-honored jokes, and nothing like so well known. The editor of "The Drawer," the president of a prosperous Insurance Company, ...good circumstances, and can afford to be liberal; but he deserves none the less credit on that account, since those most able to do good generally do the least.

It is said that William B. Astor, Alexander T. Stewart, and Cornelius Vanderbilt are worth nearly the same sum,—the estate of each of them being estimated at $50,000,000. There has always been a fierce financial rivalry between these quinquagintamillionaires, and each believes, and can show by figures, that he is the richest of the trio. There cannot be much difference. Astor is the poorest ...in available funds, and the wealthiest in prospect; Vanderbilt has the most cash equivalent, and Stewart the least encumbered property. [illegible]

There seems to be little doubt, now, in the minds of thinking men, that Henry M. Stanley, of the *Herald*, is thoroughly an impostor, ...as all his pretensions of finding [Dr.] Livingstone are concerned. It is believed he penetrated into the interior of Africa, and, learning that the explorer was dead, took possession of certain papers of his ... [illegible]

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC.

How the Surveys of the Various Routes Are Progressing.

From the St. Louis Times, Aug. 31.

A letter has just been received in this city from a gentleman connected with the Engineer Corps engaged in the Northern Pacific Railroad surveys, which contains much interesting and valuable information respecting what has been done thus far the present season by the several surveying parties.

Mr. T. P. Roberts, in charge of one party, left Sioux City, Ia., on the 27th of April, and has made a reconnoissance of the Missouri River from this starting point to Fort Benton in thirty-six working days. His report is said to contain very valuable information, and will probably be published. Mr. Roberts has also just finished an exploration of the Upper Missouri, from Fort Benton to Three Forks, the head-waters of the river, a distance of 250 miles. This portion of the Missouri has not been considered navigable hitherto, but Mr. Roberts, after a thorough examination, is confident that, with a little improvement of the channel, and by the construction of a narrow-gauge railroad around the Big Falls of the Missouri, which are 300 feet high, this section of the river can be made of great importance to the far Northwest. Mr. Roberts' discovery has given rise to a project which will soon afford the people of Montana speedy connection with the outside world. The Northern Pacific Railroad will be completed this fall to Carlton, where it crosses the Missouri River. From this point it is expected that the Company will arrange to connect with a line of steamboats to run up the Missouri into the very heart of Montana. The people are not a little aroused at the prospect of such an early connection, and pledge themselves to do all in their power to make the plan a successful one.

Mr. Roberts starts out with his party in the course of a few days to make lateral surveys to some of the lines already run. It is the intention of the Engineer-in-Chief, Colonel W. Milnor Roberts, to have all practicable routes fully surveyed before the locating of the final line of the road through this most difficult part of the country.

Mr. M. T. Burgess, assisted by Mr. A. A. Meyendorff and a corps of engineers, has completed his first piece of work this season, a line of nearly 1[illegible] miles, in sixty working days. He began at the mouth of Divide Creek, on the Big Hole River, and crossed the main range of the Rocky Mountains, striking the head of the north fork of Big Hole River on the Atlantic slope and the north fork of Salmon River on the Pacific slope. Both the ascending and descending grades are light. The Burgess party connected with the line surveyed by Colonel W. W. DeLacey, who is now working down the Salmon River. The former party have gone to Bozeman, whence they will work toward the Yellowstone River.

The party under Mr. James Bettner, assisted by Colonel Leonard Martin, commenced at a point on the Missouri River, a little below Missoula City, and are still working westward to meet a party coming toward them from the Pacific division. The party had made a distance of over 200 miles in three months, and when last heard from were at Pend D'Oreille Lake.

The Yellowstone party were organized and left Helena on their dangerous mission about the middle of July. Colonel J. E. Hayden, assistant engineer, is at the head of the party. They are escorted by eight companies of United States troops, cavalry and infantry. Colonel Baker, the great Indian fighter, commands the expedition.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The revenue from "social evil" licenses at St. Louis, last week, amounted to $[illegible].

—Cremorne Hall, famous by its relation to "Kenilworth," has been levelled with the ground, and its site devoted to agriculture.

—There are over a hundred girls in the St. Louis Normal School, and they are all required to dispense with false hair and wear calico dresses.

—Davenport, Iowa, has decided to have a city market, located on Fifth street, between Main and Brady. The expenditures of the city in carrying out the plan will be about $7,000.

—A snake with ten rattles bit a negro woman while plowing in a field, in Macon County, Ala. When discovered, the woman was dead, her body lying upon the snake, whose fangs were fastened securely in her breast.

—The Springfield, Mass., watch factory sent a lot of watches to England not long since, hoping to be able to sell them there, but were disappointed, as the watch in a heavy gold case can be sold cheaper there than the movement alone can be obtained here.

—Two hunting dogs were killed yesterday, while on the prairie in Minnesota, by mowing machines. The dogs ran all over the meadows, paying no attention to the machines. One dog had his tail and two hind legs cut off, while the other lost his two fore legs.—*La Crosse Democrat.*

—Jones writes from the Profile House that he has discovered a new fall. He found it among the rocks in the rear of the house, and says there was a sharp descent of about a rod, a swift rise of two feet, and a large damn on reaching the flat rock. His friends christened it Jones' fall at once.

—The value of a letter may be seen by omitting the s from speculation, and you get "peculation," an ugly word. This is a mistake which American printers should avoid from patriotism, if for no other reason. Take away this letter, and what is left of the Stars and Stripes? Nothing more than Tar and Tripe.

—The purest known river water is that of the River Loka, in Sweden, which contains only 1.25 of a grain of solid matter per gallon. Other rivers contain greater quantities, as the Croton river, New York, 4.160, and the Schuylkill, 4.261. The rivers of France contain from 4 to 32 grains per gallon, averaging 16; those of England from 6.1-2 to 19 1-4, averaging 14 1-2.

—It is estimated that there are in the various Long Branch hotels and boarding stables over five hundred private carriages, the principal number being from New York. They are of the most unique, elegant and costly styles, from the dashing, aristocratic four-in-hand to the elegant but modest single hand; the ladies, in many instances, drive out in these single "tournouts," handling the ribbons in an easy, artistic style.

—The Cincinnati *Commercial* of the 27th has a lengthy and learned article, entitled "Is the Sun Growing Hotter?" It contains the following in reference to the sun: "In [illegible] magnitude he is three hundred thousand times larger than the globe we inhabit; his distance in space from our planet is measured by thousands of millions of miles."

Evidently this was not written by a school-boy. The latest text-books on the subject inform us that the sun is 1,250,000 times larger than the earth, and that his average distance from our planet is only about 91,500,000 miles.

—The new pavement in Union Square Park, New York, is formed of rock simply ground to powder and heated to a temperature of not less than 300 degrees. While hot, this powder is spread evenly with a rake over a bed of cement, and is then compressed by rollers into a pavement, with neither joints nor seams, and impervious to water. Its surface is perfectly smooth, and there is no dust, mud, or exhalations. It can be easily swept, is not more slippery than granite, and is not acted on by the heat. The rock of which it is made is imported from Val de Travers, Neuchatel, Switzerland.

—That was a melancholy story that came in a young lady's letter from Saratoga the other day, viz.: that she was one of eight maidens escorted to a ball-room by one gentleman. We seem to have already entered the dreadful day foretold by Scripture, when seven women should take hold of one man, and entreat the luxury of his name and protection. Saratoga is not alone in her plurality of maidens. From every watering-place in the land comes the same cry; "No beaux, no beaux!"

—The story that our gossip man gave a few days since, that a lady, in a fit of sneezing at Long Branch, burst open the seam of her waist, and that mamma had to loan her shawl for the occasion, has found a parallel. It is of a man with the case of one of the medical profession who had occasion to walk up Broadway during the heated term. He reached for his handkerchief with slightly more than his usual energy, and in doing so split his pants to such an extent that he was compelled to call a cab to avoid an exposure. Of course he referred the "accident" to his tailor, and found out the reason. The pants had been made up on a long-stitch sewing machine; the seam wouldn't give even a little, and the wreck of the unmentionables was the consequence. A little yielding of the seam would have saved his feelings—and his pants.

—Who shall dare say that the race of heroes and martyrs is extinct? A man and his four boys were lately capsized on a barge near Wheeling, and the father kept his four sons up until they were rescued, and then fell back and was drowned.

—The Ohio River bridge at Louisville, is infested with thousands of large black spiders and their accumulated webs, very annoying to footmen crossing over. The railroad company having the management of the bridge should notice the complaints, and give the spiders a quietus.

—Arthur Stevens left Gloucester, Mass., intending to make his way to New York by sea, in a small two-oared boat. He was seen on Wednesday last off Stafford Point, Connecticut, since which time nothing has been heard of him. It is feared that the storm on Thursday night swamped his boat.

—Last Saturday week a grocery man on closing his store found he had three large cucumbers on hand which he feared would spoil if left unused till Monday. So he ate them, went home, took cholera morbus, called the doctor late at night, was cured, and now has a bill of $20 to pay. Cost of cucumbers, 10 cents.

—According to the last census, 6,550,000 scholars are reported in the 124,000 schools of the country. Of this number, 258,000 were foreign. There were instructed by 219,000 teachers, 26,000 of these being male. The total expenditure for instruction was $94,1[illegible],000.

Visitors at Headquarters—Cheering Advices from Nebraska.

Successful Greeley Meeting at Lake View.

Liberal Rally in the Ninth Ward Saturday Evening.

The prominent visitors at the Liberal Headquarters on Saturday were D. C. Cooper, [illegible] Page Co., Ill.; T. Whiting, [illegible]; R. D. Clark, Albany, N. Y.; W. J. Hamilton, Cleveland; and A. Brecher, editor of the Omaha Post.

Mr. A. Brecher, who has been canvassing the State of Nebraska, gives a glowing account of the feeling that exists there in favor of Greeley and Brown. The Germans of Nebraska are almost a unit for the Liberal cause, and there is not the least doubt that Nebraska will cast her three Electoral votes for the Liberal candidates.

It is stated that the Greeley men of the Third Ward are fitting up the elegant parlors, No. [illegible] Wabash avenue, for a South Side Headquarters, with reading-room and everything attractive. These gentlemen mean business, and they will show what they can do. Call at No. [illegible].

The Greeley and Koerner Club of the Sixteenth Ward will meet this evening at [illegible] o'clock, at Matt. Koon's, corner of Hurlbut street and North avenue. General R. W. Smith, General Lieb, and others, will be present and address the assemblage.

The Democrats and Liberal Republicans of the Eighteenth Ward will meet this evening at [illegible] o'clock, at No. [illegible]. Captain W. [illegible] Connell and John Comiskey will be present and address the meeting.

CHEERING AT LAKE VIEW.

The friends of Greeley and Koerner of Lake View held another very large and enthusiastic meeting on Saturday evening at Page's Hall, at the intersection of Dunning and Graceland roads. Some of the most prominent men of the town were present, and all were confident of carrying Lake View for Greeley and Brown in November. Mr. McLemore, Esq., the President of the Lake View Greeley and Koerner Club, called the meeting to order, and introduced Mr. Otto Peltzer, who was very enthusiastically received. He said we were on the eve of a very important campaign. We had to redeem the country, not of our own making, among which was the President of the United States. The Republican party, when first called into existence, had certain things to accomplish, chief among which was the abolition of slavery, which had been accomplished. The present Republican party only consisted of officeholders, who had no other business than to abuse such genuine Republicans and patriots as Sumner, Trumbull, Greeley, Schurz, and others. These men had higher objects in view than party. They meant to reform the Government. The Democracy stood ready to help them, as they were for reform, by voting for such an old-time Republican as Horace Greeley. The Administration party had for its chief leader a man who had not been known before the war, had never voted a Republican ticket in his life, unless it was for himself. [illegible]

General Lieb was then introduced, and was frequently applauded. He referred to the infancy of party fealty, and showed many of the present evils in our system. It [was] wrong, he said, to support a party after it had become corrupt. He had lived under a monarchial Government, and, therefore, knew how to appreciate a republican form of government, and if we go on as we had since the war, we would certainly end with a monarchy. Would Grant dare to send some of his staff officers to New York, to rob the merchants of that city; or would he dare to send vessels to San Domingo, or would he dare to do such other acts as he has done, if it was not for party fealty, if he was not confident that Republicans would vote for him, right or wrong, and retain him in office? It was about time for the people to rise in their might, and sweep corruption from this country, and no longer support a man because he belonged to a certain party. All the principles for which the Republican party had [fought had] been organized, had been carried out, slavery was abolished, and civil rights secured. The progressive [illegible] was the thing most to accomplish, progressive ideas, and such as [illegible]

Mr. H. E. [illegible] was the next to speak. He said some time ago a Grant and Wilson Club was organized in the Seventh Ward, and all its officers were either Generals, Captains, or Lieutenants; not a single private was among them, and it occurred to him that the time had come when military rule should cease, and when civilians should come to the front and say they had some rights which even the military was bound to respect. He thought that Grant was a success as a soldier, but he had been forced to be a success by his Generals and his privates. The speaker continued by saying that the Liberals expected to succeed, [illegible] ...United States. [illegible]

The Committee appointed at a previous meeting to nominate an Executive Committee, reported the following names: Geo. D. Williston, Fred Bulzer, Edgar Sanders, Jacob Schiewer, and M. W. Robinson.

After Mr. Charles L. Sandell and James E. Waller had made telling speeches, the meeting adjourned, to meet again next Saturday evening at Baer's Hall, near Rose Hill.

NINTH WARD LIBERALS.

A meeting of the Ninth Ward Greeley and Koerner Club was held at No. [illegible] Blue Island avenue, on Saturday evening, the President, Mr. [illegible] English, in the Chair. There was a large attendance of members and others.

Captain Ganzhorn made a speech, and said it afforded him pleasure to address the voters of the ward. All knew that there was said now about straightout Democrats. He was one, having voted the ticket for twenty-six years. Parties had their day as well as men. The Democratic party had passed away, and 3,000,000 voters would be thrown into the Liberal party. They could not be fooled by the Louisville Convention, which was gotten up by Grant. They would support the nominee of the regular Democratic Convention—Horace Greeley. [Applause.] The Republicans have discovered, after being thirty years, that he is an old fool. Why? Because he associated with Democrats for the [illegible]. An honest man, ...and turned them out of corruption. [illegible] ...The people had united, and were determined to eradicate the present Administration—the most corrupt in the history of the country. The platform of the Liberal party was a good one, and the party would shape the destiny of the country for the next twelve years. There was every indication that it would be successful. Every man who felt that reform was needed, to save the country from ruin and desolation, should vote with the Greeley ... always been the friend of the working man and all the laboring classes, and they would ... election, and would think of the ... with a friend of ... [illegible]

...talking about the Louisville Convention, ... Philip Farwell, in which ... was trying to induce him to go; ... Collector Judd was also paying the fare and expenses of "delegates." The speaker then reviewed the career of General Grant. He was a tanner and a ... "taking man," ... and he had proved himself incapable, and ... The American people were progressive, ... and [illegible] ...The war was over, yet the Republicans were still fighting; slavery was abolished, yet the Grantites don't seem to believe it. The ... of their bellies, and been ... their ... desperation and went to the ... The people were alive, and had the inestimable privilege of voting for whom they pleased, they could not be threatened and whipped into line by the officeholders, whose bread and butter was at stake, in order that they could give a double lining to their nests.

Mr. Lewis was the next speaker. He was a Republican, and had always been one, but had identified himself with the Liberals in order to secure a good and honest government. The shoulder-straps of the North, and the carpet-baggers of the South, were stealing right and left, and, in the South, the bankrupting almost every State. He paid a high compliment to Horace Greeley, saying he was an honest and truthful man and would not go into office with a lie upon his lips—"Let us have peace"—and do all he could to foment discord, and prevent the healing of the breach between the North and South. As Lincoln, during the war, battled for the preservation of the Union, so now the Liberals were struggling to maintain it intact.

Speeches were also made by Dr. Dunn and others.

THIRD WARD.

The officers of the Third Ward Greeley and Brown Club are requested to meet at Headquarters No. 454 Wabash avenue, this evening at 8 o'clock, to arrange for future meetings of the Club, and to transact other business. The names of the officers are as follows: President, James McKindley; Vice Presidents, Thomas Hoyne, T. J. Hayes, A. Huntington, F. T. Tuesley, A. Kah, James Otis, A. G. McCoy, Peter Wolf, S. J. Gunstock, John Mulveill, S. G. Hutchinson, James Johns, H. Liebenstein, W. Mayo, William M. Boerman, E. J. Brand; Treasurer, E. J. Brand; Secretary, G. Augustus Haviland; Executive Committee, James Otis, Nelson Monroe, A. Huntington, August W. Herr, Michael Evans, T. Egan, G. W. Brandt, Charles Kern.

SUBURBAN LEGISLATION.

Meeting of the Hyde Park Trustees—A Variety of Business Transacted—More Illinois Central Trains Prayed For.

An adjourned meeting of the Trustees of Hyde Park was held on Saturday afternoon. Bills were ordered to be paid to R. S. Thompson, $[illegible]; Nelson & Benton, $[illegible]; John McCaffrey, $1,801.12; Beattie & Barker, $3,000; and sundry small bills; in all $10,672.15. Thirteen bills were presented and referred.

The fine of $[illegible] imposed on Patrick Minogue for depositing garbage, was reduced to $10 and costs.

An ordinance was adopted to grade and macadamize Indiana avenue from Thirty-ninth to Fifty-first streets, and A. D. Waldron, H. Vanderbelt, and L. G. Fisher were appointed Commissioners to estimate the cost.

A Petition was presented from property owners to open Evans avenue from Forty-third street to the South Park; Langley avenue from Forty-third to Fifty-first street, from the Chicago and Twenty-ninth street, [illegible] Thornton road to a point sixty rods east of the Michigan Central Railroad; Langley avenue through block of Saltonstall & Russell's subdivision.

The plat of the re-subdivision of part of Lots 5, 6, and 7, of Block 3, Cleaverville Addition, was approved. The ... [illegible] ... and ... accordance, between Grove and Cass ... to arrangement with the South Park Commissioners.

Petitions were presented for correction of tax errors from John M. Wheeler for return of ... of tax on State street ... from J. G. T. [illegible] Clymer's subdivision; ... from J. L. Harris [illegible]

THE COURTS OF LAW AND EQUITY.

A Rendering Nuisance.

[The] State's Attorney filed on Saturday the following writ against the rendering establishment of Jonathan C. Mitchell:

The People of the State of Illinois to the Sheriff of Cook County, Greeting:

[illegible]

United States District Court.

JUDGE BLODGETT.

[illegible]

The Superior Court.

[illegible]

The Circuit Court.

CHANCERY—JUDGE FARWELL.

[illegible]

The County Court.

JUDGE WALLACE.

[illegible]

The Criminal Court.

JUDGE FARWELL.

[illegible]

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The Benevolent Butchers.

The butchers of the city of Chicago are forming an organization for the purpose of mutual aid and benevolence, which at the present time has about sixty members. They have held several meetings in their hall, No. 287 West Madison street, and have elected a temporary Board of Directors. All the butchers of the city, regardless of nationality or religion, are invited to attend the next meeting, which is to take place in the above mentioned hall on Tuesday, Sept. 3, and a large assemblage is expected. It is not the purpose of the organization to bind their fellow-workmen to strike for higher wages, or to unite for the purpose of introducing the eight-hour system; but merely to form a union, the aim of which is to be mutual aid and benevolence. [illegible] ...have in this worthy undertaking, and ...next meeting will be promptly attended.

The New Street Railway Line.

[illegible]

Obituary.

Died, in this city, at No. 15 Kansas street, at [illegible] o'clock, Saturday morning, of consumption, Denny [illegible], City Editor of the *Illinois Staats-Zeitung*. Deceased was born in ... Germany, ... after spending a few years on that island, he emigrated to the United States, ... [illegible]

Everything.

The lumber mill of James Watson, of this city, situated at Fullwater, Mich., was totally destroyed by fire last Tuesday night. Loss about $[illegible].

—Green, the diver, arrived here upon [illegible] on Saturday, together with his assistants and tools and appliances, such as [illegible]

—The residence of [illegible] was entered by a runaway team in front of No. 397 Milwaukee avenue, and had his skull fractured over the right eye. He resides at No. 75 West [illegible]

—The residence of [illegible] on [illegible] street, was entered Saturday night ... [illegible]

—There will be a wet time at the [illegible] Society of Physicians and Surgeons ... [illegible]

—The French Mutual Aid Society of Chicago will give its annual picnic at [illegible] Park on Wednesday next, being the anniversary of the establishment of the French Republic. [illegible]

—The Twelfth Ward is going to call out one of the most pronounced straight-out Greeley [illegible]

—Saturday, in the Criminal Court, orders of nolle prosequi were entered in the cases of [illegible]

—Mr. G. E. Thompson, who has been personally [illegible]

—The Board of Public Works issued the following building permits: [illegible]

—Lena Tweeley, a girl, twenty-seven, who arrived in Chicago last April, and during the last few months has been employed in the South Side Laundry, is missing. Her friends ... to Lockport, Ill., one morning, at 7 o'clock, and nothing has been heard from her since. Any information concerning her will be thankfully received by her sister at No. 215 Kossuth street, South Side, Chicago.

—Among the institutions of learning which resume their duties to-day is the College of St. Ignatius, on West Twelfth street. [illegible] ...The college was opened less than two years ago in the splendid building near the Jesuit Church, and has rapidly increased in the number of pupils. It has no boarders, and, for the present, the board of students resident in the city. [illegible] ...The college was established by the Fathers of the Jesuit Order.

—We are informed that in the course of two or three weeks the various classes, which were so popular last winter under the direction of the Chicago Christian Union, will be resumed at the rooms, No. [illegible] Michigan avenue. The Directors of the Union intend opening a free class in French, German, music and English literature on the West Side, and also have a course of free Sunday evening sermons in some convenient place.

—William S. Knowlton, the efficient and courteous ticket agent of the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railroad, who has been spending a few weeks with his friends at the East, returned to his post of duty on Saturday, much improved in health, and well supplied with the good wishes of almost an unlimited supply of fresh material for funny anecdotes and witty expressions. "Billy" has a host of friends in this city and all over the Northwest, and they will, without doubt, give him plenty of opportunities to tell them "what he knows about" [illegible] ... and the other amusements in which he indulged while at the East.

—There has been an immense amount of business done at the port ... being made a port of entry, and the imports during this month are the heaviest ever known, and will aggregate $[illegible] ... mostly derived from dry goods, ... entered at New York ... New York were compelled to ... a bonded ... themselves at a cost of but ... for each ... It is expected ... soon all Chicago's foreign importations will be entered here.

—Saturday morning an early hour, the schooner, Benton Harbor steamer Annie [illegible] was engaged in discharging her cargo, ... a deck hand, Samuel McCarty by name. ... jumped over the deck, down ... the side of the vessel, splash! into twenty feet of water. He rose to the surface, was seized by strong arms from the embrace of the cruel waters, and hauled up on the dock ... a crowd ... upon the pavement, and then sent ... down town, where he ... [illegible]

MASONIC.

Masonic and Military Order of Knights of the Red Cross of Constantine, and Knights of the Holy Sepulchre.

Representatives from St. John's Conclave, No. 49; Ascalon, No. 30; Freeport, No. 71; Kilwinning, No. 79; Rose Croix, No. 29, and Orient No. 3, met on Friday last, at 10 a. m., by appointment of Em. Sir J. J. French, M.D., Intendant General of Illinois, in the hall of St. John's Conclave, No. 1, and organized a Grand Imperial Council for the State of Illinois, and the Appendant Orders—Grand College of Viceroys, Grand Senate of Sovereigns, and Patriarchal Council. The following officers of the Grand Imperial Council were elected and installed for the ensuing Masonic year: Jonathan J. French, M. D., of Chicago, Most Ill. Grand Sovereign.

Loyal L. Munn, Freeport, Most Em'nt Grand Viceroy.

James O. Berthoff, Augusta, Very Ill. Grand Senior General.

[illegible] Fairbury, Very Ill. Grand Junior General.

Rev. Edwin [illegible], Cairo, Very Ill. Grand High Prelate.

William A. [illegible], Dixon, Ill. Grand High Chancellor.

E. N. Tucker, Chicago, Ill Grand Treasurer.

James H. Miles, Chicago, Ill. Grand Recorder.

Henry A. [illegible], Dearborn, Augusta, Ill. Grand High Almoner.

Chas W. Dunning, Cairo, Ill. Grand Chamberlain.

Wesley B. Miller, Carthage, Ill. Grand Architect.

Thos. W. Doty, Fairbury, Ill. Grand Standard Bearer.

Gilbert W. Barnard, Chicago, Ill. Grand Marshal.

Isaac C. Reynolds, Pawis, Carthage, Ill. Grand Orator.

Isaac P. Hatfield, Ill. Grand Sentinel.

None but Knights Templar are eligible to receive the Grades and Orders of this branch of Masonry.

The Annual Assemblies of this Grand Council will hereafter be held on the Monday next preceding the Annual Conclave of the Grand Commandery.

We will refer those interested in the proceedings, when published, for further information.

Removal.

It will be well for all consumers of hard and soft coal to know that W. M. & J. F. Olcott are now located in their new office at No. 146 LaSalle street (Otis Block), three doors south of Madison street. They have selected this very central location with the view of accommodating all of their old customers and new ones, and will be pleased to receive a call from parties who are about buying their stock of coal for the winter. Every order left with these well-known and enterprising dealers will be filled with promptness.

Personal.

Jim Montgomery is in town, and will be pleased to see his friends at the Briggs House during his few days' sojourn. He exhibits one of the finest lines of gents' wear ever brought to this city, all of his own importation and selection, and is prepared to take orders from all in want of superior clothing.

Belding Bros. & Co.,

No. 198 East Madison street, manufacturers of the best machine twist and sewing silk in the world, were the first house in this country to brand their goods with their own name, to [illegible] ...dealers in these goods in the United States. Sold by the best dealers everywhere.

The Death of Four Eminent Prussians.

From the New York Evening Post.

In the present month Prussia has lost four of her most eminent citizens. On the 7th of August William Frederick Wieprecht, the General Music Director of the Prussian armies, one of the most eminent German composers, and the author of some of the most inspiring military marches of our times, died at Berlin. He was born on the 10th of August, 1802, at Aschersleben. His father was musical leader of the orchestra in that city, and gave his son lessons in instrumental music and soon succeeded in making an excellent violinist of him. In his 15th year young Wieprecht went to Dresden, where he played before King Anthony the First, an amateur ... of ... who was so charmed with his talents that he caused lessons to be given to him by the foremost musical teachers of Germany. Young Wieprecht proved so apt a pupil, that in 1824 King Frederick William the Third of Prussia appointed him a member of the private band. Wieprecht had at that time already written a number of military marches which attracted the attention of the great maestro Spontini, and which were soon afterward played by all German bands. In the following years he devoted his attention principally to the improvement of the instruments of military bands, and in 1835 he introduced the bass-tuba, which has ever since been an indispensable instrument. In 1839 he invented the so-called batyphon, a sort of bass clarionet, and made a professional journey throughout Germany and Austria, meeting everywhere with the most distinguished reception. In 1845 he published a series of articles attacking the ... instrument, which Adolphe Saxe had introduced in the military bands of France; and the result of this controversy was a duel which, in 1845, took place at Coblentz, at which Adolphe Saxe was [illegible]

... countries sustained him; and at the Paris Exposition of 1867 he achieved a grand triumph with the united band of the Prussian [illegible] ...His last memorable ... the ... he gave to [illegible] ...at the battle of Gravelotte, on the 18th of August ... the Prussian Guards to make the grand attack ... position of the French ... Wieprecht waved his sword and shouted in a stentorian voice ... play them for them the Watch on the Rhine!

On the 8th of August Prussia lost two more of her distinguished sons. Councillor [Abeken,] the author of most of the important state papers which the Prussian Department of State has issued ... the man whom Bismarck used to call his pen. Abeken was born in the year 1809, and was originally a school teacher. A very able article, which he published in the Berlin *Vossische Zeitung* in 1838, attracted the attention of the government, and he was appointed clerk in the Foreign Department, where he has remained ever since. In politics he was always a Liberal; he was also a friend of Alexander Von Humboldt and of Chevalier Bunsen; and when Bismarck, in 1862, took charge of the Foreign Department, he turned out of it all under-secretaries and Abeken, whom he appointed first Councillor. During the last years ... all the ... were ... by Abeken ... the ... which ... led to the French declaration of war.

On the same day died Count Eberhard Stolberg, who was born on the 11th of March, 1810, in the Hanseatic ... of Germany, ... one of the most cultivated and amiable ... of Prussia. Like Abeken, he was an intimate friend of Humboldt, and since 1862 he was first President of the Prussian Upper House. Count Stolberg was a descendant of the two German poets by the same name who hold an honorable place in the German literature of the last century. He was one of the richest noblemen in the Old World.

The last of the illustrious Prussians whose death Prussia now laments is Franz Krueger, the great cattle painter, the friend and rival of Horace Vernet. He was scarcely beyond the prime of age at the time of his death, and there are few painters in Germany capable of filling his place.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

[illegible]

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits and General Debility ... Ferrated Elixir of Calisaya Bark ... Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by druggists.

In Every Quarter of the Globe Where it is known, and there are few indeed where it is not, the Mexican Mustang Liniment ... [illegible] ...the Standard Liniment of America.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CLOTHES WRINGERS OF ALL KINDS RE-paired at reasonable prices, by N. S. THAYER [illegible]

J. C. PERTLEY, [illegible] EAST MADISON-ST., agent for American watches, will retail these watches 25 per cent below the factory price list, till further notice. ... second-hand gold and silver watches, jewelry, etc., at half usual prices.

OLD BOOKS—CASH PAID FOR MAGAZINES, old books, and libraries. ... CHAPIN'S Cheap Book Store, [illegible]

WANTED—FOREIGNERS, ... MASONS AND carpenters, and others ... [illegible] ...Tribune office.

WANTED—A DRUG STORE—A SMALL STOCK of drugs; would pay $300 cash. Address, stating price, amount of business, &c. A. SMITH, care Lock Box 27, Lafayette, Ind.

WANTED—EMIGRANTS FOR COLORADO—A company started last Monday; another will start soon. [illegible]

MACHINERY.

A MES ENGINES, PORTABLE ... [illegible]

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE engines, saw mills, boilers, ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—THE FAIRMINS ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—ONE AMES PORTABLE ENGINE and boiler, ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—CHEAP ENGINE AND BOILER ... [illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—SATURDAY NIGHT—ONE OCTAGON ... [illegible]

LOST—ON SUNDAY—A SMALL BLACK AND ... [illegible]

FOUND—A BROWN HORSE WITH BLACK feet. ... [illegible]

FOUND—1 MARE, SORREL COLOR, BY PROV... [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—$60 A MONTH ... MAKE from $5 to $12 per day selling my goods; every article ... [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED ... [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED—PROFITABLE EMPLOYment ... [illegible] W. A. HENDERSON & CO. [illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

148 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., ... [illegible]

457 WEST JACKSON-ST.—ROOMS TO RENT, with board; terms reasonable.

850 WEST MADISON-ST.—FURNISHED rooms, ... [illegible]

A SINGLE BED 50 CENTS PER NIGHT AT THE Old California House, [illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTItute, New Haven, Conn. ... [illegible] WM. H. RUSSELL.

KEMPER HALL, KENOSHA, ... [illegible]

TWO TEACHERS OF SEVERAL YEARS' EXPErience in the Northern Counties of Illinois, desire to obtain good country or village schools. ... Address T. STOKES, [illegible]

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO ACquire a practical knowledge of the French language, and will pay a liberal sum for a good teacher. [illegible]

SEWING MACHINES.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICE OF [illegible]

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICES OF [illegible]

WEED SEWING MACHINES SOLD ON [illegible]

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE. [illegible] FLANNERY, City Agents, main office, [illegible] Wabash.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—[illegible] HEMLOCK [illegible] WM. HAWLEY, Lockport, Ill.

FOR SALE—ABOUT FIFTY FEET OF IRON railing, good as new. J. V. NICHOLS & CO., [illegible] South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—AT AUCTION—A LARGE LOT OF [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

L [illegible] LOAN OFFICE [illegible]

TO LOAN—I AM PREPARED TO LOAN, FOR Eastern parties on choice property, at 8 and 9 per cent. J. H. KINSELLA, Bryan Block.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE HARDWARE [illegible]

PARTNER WANTED—TO INVEST $[illegible] [illegible]

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

M [illegible]

CLAIRVOYANTS.

D [illegible]

PERSONAL.

P [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] and Jackson-st.

$60,000—The new St. James Hotel on South Clark-st., 100 ft. front.

$100,000—40 acres on the corner of Cottage Grove-av. and Sixty-fifth-st., running south to Sixty-sixth-st. and east to South Park-av.

$22,000—40x80 ft on the southeast corner of Fifth-av. [illegible]

FOR SALE—BY E. L. ARNOLD, [illegible] SOUTH Clark-st. [illegible]

FOR SALE—5 ACRES FRONTING ON FIFTY-[illegible]

FOR SALE—ON NORTH STATE-ST., SOUTH OF Schiller, ... PAKE & CLARK, [illegible] Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ON LAKE-ST., BETWEEN MARket and Franklin, lot 20x150 to alley, north front; terms reasonable. [illegible]

FOR SALE—[illegible]

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING LOT [illegible]

FOR SALE—NEW 2-STORY FRAME DWELLing [illegible]

FOR SALE—[illegible]

FOR SALE—CENTRAL PARK—LOTS FRONTing [illegible]

FOR SALE—[illegible]

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGE, FOR SALE ON [illegible]

FOR SALE—LINCOLN PARK—LOTS FRONT-ing Fullerton-av. [illegible]

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE NEW BOULEVARD—[illegible]

FOR SALE—AT AUCTION AT NORTH EVANSTON [illegible] JOHN CONVEY, [illegible]

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—30 ACRES [illegible] JOHN ROCKWELL, [illegible]

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE, ILL., 15 MILES from Chicago, [illegible] PAKE & CLARK, [illegible] Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—RURAL PROPERTY, LYING CONtiguous to [illegible] HUBBARD, Jr., Real Estate Agent, [illegible]

FOR SALE—PRICE $[illegible]—THE LARGE [illegible] CUMMINGS, No. [illegible]

FOR SALE—[illegible] PARK—NORTHWEST [illegible]

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A NO. 1 FARM—I HAVE A FARM [illegible]

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—[illegible] WORTH OF IMPROVED [illegible]

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—HOUSE CONTAINING ELEVEN rooms [illegible]

TO RENT—A NICE COTTAGE, NEARLY NEW, [illegible]

TO RENT—A 2-STORY FRAME DWELLING [illegible]

TO RENT—WE HAVE A FEW CHOICE houses, [illegible]

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—BY DAY, WEEK OR MONTH, with or without board, good rooms, well furnished. Nevada Hotel, [illegible]

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR without board, at [illegible]

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED—A FRONT PARlor [illegible]

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FRONT PARLOR rooms, [illegible]

TO RENT—A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS suitable for housekeeping. [illegible]

TO RENT—STORE, [illegible] WEST MADISON-ST., formerly the Winter Market, [illegible]

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, LOFTS, AND basements, [illegible] WABLER, [illegible]

TO RENT—STORE NO. [illegible] WEST MADISON-ST., [illegible] THOMPSON, [illegible]

TO RENT—ON WEST MADISON-ST., BASEment [illegible]

TO RENT—BUILDING 227 WASHINGTON-ST., [illegible]

TO RENT—[illegible] BASEMENT, [illegible]

TO RENT—THE LARGE BASEMENT IN [illegible]

TO RENT—ON CANAL-ST. LARGE AND VERY desirable rooms with power, [illegible]

TO RENT—STORE NO. [illegible] CONGRESS-ST. [illegible]

TO RENT—[illegible]

TO RENT—THE THIRD FLOOR OFFICE [illegible]

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE OR HOUSE [illegible]

WANTED—TO RENT FOR ONE YEAR, BY a small private family, an unfurnished house [illegible] PAKE & CLARK, [illegible] Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COMPLETELY FURnished [illegible]

WANTED—TO RENT—A LADY TEACHER [illegible]

WANTED—TO RENT—3 OR 4 ROOMS, OR [illegible]

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A SINGLE GENtleman [illegible]

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—PHILADELPHIA CARRIAGES [illegible]

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE [illegible]

FOR SALE—CARRIAGES, PHAETONS, BUGgies [illegible]

HORSE FOR SALE—A YOUNG BASHAW [illegible]

[illegible] trade, to take charge of retail department. Address, with references, A 74, Tribune office.

WANTED—IN AN OLD ESTABLISHED AND wholesale grocery house a first class traveling salesman. Address V 24, Tribune office.

WANTED—[illegible] SALESMAN FOR [illegible]

WANTED—2 GERMAN DRY GOODS CLERKS; [illegible] KLEIN, [illegible]

Trades.

WANTED—[illegible]

WANTED—[illegible] GOOD CARPENTERS [illegible]

WANTED—GOOD MEN, ONE THAT UNDERstands [illegible]

WANTED—PAINTERS TO COME AND JOIN [illegible]

WANTED—[illegible]

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—STRONG HEALTHY BOYS TO [illegible]

WANTED—ONE GOOD TEAMSTER [illegible]

WANTED—BY [illegible]

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—MEN FOR THE DETROIT & [illegible]

WANTED—RAILROAD LABORERS FOR [illegible]

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED HARDWARE [illegible]

WANTED—MECHANIC, OR ANY HONEST man [illegible] COLLINS, [illegible]

WANTED—100 MEN CAN PROCURE PERmanent [illegible]

WANTED—TO LEAVE THIS DAY—A MAN [illegible]

WANTED—200 MEN, 50 TEAMS, 15 BRIDGE [illegible]

WANTED—GOOD MAN TO WORK IN A [illegible]

WANTED—NEW TOOKERS FOR EMPLOYment [illegible]

WANTED—AN ITALIAN OR FRENCHMAN, [illegible]

WANTED—A STRONG BOY FOR FIREMAN, [illegible]

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, BY CHICAGO City Railway Company, [illegible]

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A VERY COMPETENT GIRL FOR [illegible]

WANTED—SMART, RELIABLE GIRLS TO [illegible]

WANTED—AT [illegible] WABASH-AV., A GOOD kitchen girl, either German or Norwegian; must have good reference.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND GIRL, AT [illegible] West Monroe-st, corner Morgan.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DINING-ROOM girl; [illegible]

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS DINING-ROOM girl and chamber maid. [illegible]

WANTED—GIRLS FOR PRIVATE FAMILIES, [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL AS COOK AND laundress [illegible]

WANTED—A GERMAN, SWEDE, OR NORwegian girl [illegible]

WANTED—FIVE DINING ROOM GIRLS—ONE [illegible]

Seamstresses.

WANTED—[illegible]

WANTED—[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE house by an experienced bookkeeper, [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN [illegible]

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIenced [illegible]

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A MAN AND HIS wife; [illegible]

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIenced [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIenced [illegible] MRS. SARAH PICKING, [illegible]

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WIDOW [illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GOOD MAN WANTED TO GO INTO BANKing business in Mason City, Ill., [illegible]

A SPLENDID BUSINESS FOR SALE—DOING [illegible]

A FIRST-CLASS MILLINERY BUSINESS FOR [illegible]

A SALOON WITH LICENSE AND STOCK, TWO [illegible]

DRUG STORE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, [illegible] PATCH & OTTERBURNE, [illegible]

HALF INTEREST IN A WELL ESTABLISHED [illegible] E. B. HAMILTON, [illegible]

HOTEL IN KANSAS CITY FOR RENT. THE St. James Hotel of Kansas City, [illegible]

LAND AND FURNITURE OF NATIONAL [illegible]

ONE-HALF OF RESTAURANT AND SAMPLE room [illegible]

THE EXCELSIOR LAUNDRY FOR SALE [illegible]

$400 WILL PURCHASE A BUSINESS THAT [illegible]

$500—HALF INTEREST IN GOOD AND [illegible]

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED, FEE AFter [illegible]

DIVORCES OBTAINED LEGALLY, QUIETLY [illegible]

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED WITHOUT [illegible]

DIVORCES WITHOUT [illegible]

THE CAMPAIGN.

(Continued from the First Page.)

place in the House, and to declare that he could neither be bought, nor bribed, nor bullied from the position that he had taken, and that he was about to expose some of the exorbitant expenditures of the Administration. You remember that famous speech of his, in which he denounced the extravagance of the army. Yet to-day they are as great as they were when he spoke, but Logan is silent, except when he speaks for the man who has put a collar around his neck. [Laughter.] Logan has neither been bought, nor bribed, nor bullied, but Logan has been captured. [Laughter.] You appreciate the difference, gentlemen. And the means of the capture, we all would like to know. I think I have hit upon it. When the President assembled his Kitchen Cabinet to consider the defection of Logan, it was decided that a man of war must be sent after Logan, because Logan was a man of war; that a strategist must be sent after Logan, because Logan was a strategist; that a statesman must be sent after Logan, for Logan was a statesman. And who could this be? Logan. And so we have the spectacle of Logan, with his spoken condemnation unrevoked, leading Logan captive all over the State of Illinois, a striking illustration of the Scriptural declaration, "He shall lead captivity captive." And there he stands, the indictment sustained, the charges of extravagance proved, for which he denounced the Administration and its management of the army, and yet Logan is backing this Administration as wise, humane, and economical.

SUPPOSING THE DEBT HAS BEEN PAID.

But we are assured that the debt is being paid, and that all of these matters, to which I have referred must be forgiven for the reason that your debt is being paid. In the first place, I denounce any such appeal to you as the lowest one that can be made to men. The divine feeling in a man is the feeling that possibly he may be bribed. When this Administration says that, because it is reducing the debt, the American people will forgive it for its corruption, its nepotism, and its lawlessness, it misappreciates that people. It would be better for us that we move on for a thousand years, unencumbered with debt, or that we kept our public service pure, than that we should liquidate the debt in ten years under the administration of corrupt men, or of corrupt officers.

BUT HAS IT?

But has the debt been paid? Since the radical wing of the Republicans base their claim for a continuance of your favor upon the single allegation of a wise administration of the finances, I desire to call your attention, very briefly, to a few figures that will illustrate the falsehood of this claim. Let me premise this, however, by saying that not one dollar is paid by any Administration. The people pay this money into the Treasury, and all that any Administration can do is to see that it is wisely appropriated after it has reached the Treasury. Now, Mr. Dawes, a present Radical leader in the House, proclaimed that the Administration of Andrew Johnson had been arraigned before the American people for its extravagance, since it had demanded $[illegible] for running the expenses of the Government for a year, and then turned round and showed that the Administration of President Grant demanded $[illegible] and odd cents for running a single year. So much for the claims of the man, and the Cabinet officers.

GRANT VS. JOHNSON.

The next point is this: During Johnson's Administration of three years and eight months, your National debt, as Mr. Boutwell showed, was reduced by the sum of $[illegible], counting the amount paid for the Pacific Railroad bonds, whereas during the three and a half years of President Grant's Administration the public debt has only been reduced about $400,000,000, so that taking these two periods as a criterion, the Administration of Andrew Johnson, in three years and a half, paid off $[illegible] more of the debt than did the Administration of President Grant in the same length of time. You must consider, too, in this connection, that the Administration of President Johnson was just at the close of the civil war, when everything was in confusion, when accounts were coming in by the $100,000,000, and had to be audited, whereas that of Grant came in at a time when the affairs of the Government were regulated. Now, then, compare the two: $519,000,000 in three years and eight months, against $400,000,000 paid in three years and a half, and tell me which is the economical Administration. There is another point. To assist in the payment of this $400,000,000 of debt, the present Administration has reduced the cash in the Treasury by nearly $100,000,000 from what it was in the time of Andrew Johnson, so that to that extent the claim relative to reducing the debt, made for Grant, is really due to the accumulations of the time of Andrew Johnson. The tariff, too, is a great deal less to-day, so that the revenues of the Government do not have to be applied so extensively for that purpose, and may go towards the reduction of the principal.

INCREASED EXPENDITURES UNDER GRANT.

To show you the increase in the expenses of some of these Departments, those of the Indian Bureau, in 1868, for Indians, were $3,988,354. In 1871, after President Grant had full swing at the Indians with his missionaries and his Bibles, the Bureau paid for Indians $[illegible], an increase in the expenses of that Bureau alone, for a single year, when the number of agencies was less, and when the number of Indians was decidedly less, of $[illegible]. In the year 1869, the Secretary of the Navy, as Mr. Brodhead reported to Congress, paid out, on his own motion, about 33 per cent additional to the salaries of the naval officers, although they were the best paid, the best fed, and the best clothed officers on the face of the earth. [illegible]

[illegible]

COST OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE BUREAU.

I turn to the official report of the Treasurer of the United States for the year 1871, the last official report of that officer published. It is said by those who have found fault with the report of President Grant's Civil Service Commission, which reported that 25 per cent of the revenues were wasted, that they spoke wildly, and as a proof of it we are told that the whole vast receipts of internal revenue were collected for the trifling sum of two million and some odd thousand dollars. So it would seem but a careful examination of this book will show you that the officeholders of this country have not been content to collect your revenue for any such paltry sum. I will give you a few of the figures now, and show you that the Administration has been extravagant in its charges for the collection of your internal revenue. In the first place, the amount collected in the year 1871 from internal revenue was $190,[illegible]. To collect that there was paid to Collectors $[illegible]. That looks as though they had exercised their claim, and that it only cost about three millions of dollars. But hold on the Assessors form another part of the officeholders who must be fed. I find that during that year there was paid to them $[illegible] for assessing this internal revenue. I find that there was paid for printing the stamps of that Department, $[illegible]; that there was paid for commission in stamps, $[illegible]; that there were paid all contingent expenses of the office, $[illegible]; that there were paid to detectives for assisting to collect the revenue, $[illegible]; that there were paid to distillery surveyors $[illegible]; that there were paid to special Commissioners, and miscellaneous, $[illegible]; that there were paid as fees, moieties, and rewards, $[illegible]; that there were paid as salaries in the Special Commissioner's office, $[illegible]; and that there were paid of expenses in this office, $[illegible], making a total of moneys paid out in the Internal Revenue Department alone of $[illegible]. That begins to look as if these Commissioners might have had some reason for the faith that was in them. It is charged that 25 per cent was lost, or that only 75 per cent was collected. Now, I find that there was assessed during that year $[illegible], but that there was lost somewhere between the Assessors and the Collectors $[illegible], which, added to the sum already mentioned, gives as upwards of $[illegible], the cost and the loss of a single Department of the Revenue Service of the United States. So far, so good.

HOW THE ARMS WENT.

In the last six years, as shown by the report of General Belknap, the Secretary of War, to Congress, there has been sold of your property an amount which brought the Government $[illegible]. "What did you do with the money, General Belknap?" was the question of the Committee. "It has been applied to the payment of the debts of the Department." "What debts?" No answer. "By what authority?" No answer. "Where is the law for this payment?" "There is no such law. It was received and disbursed. Help yourselves."

AND THE VESSELS.

At the close of the war we had in commission six hundred and fifty vessels of war, a fleet, splendid in its appointments, and manned by as brave men as ever stepped upon an oaken floor. To-day you have left but one hundred and seventy-nine of them, and but about thirty-six of that fleet are ready for actual armed service in war. Four hundred and seventy-one of those vessels, many of which cost hundreds of thousands of dollars apiece, were sold, jobbed out, for $10,344,000.19. They never cost you a cent less than twenty millions of dollars.

AND HOSPITALS.

Again, as shown by the report of the Architect of the Treasury for 1871, Sedgwick Hospital was sold for $[illegible], although it was nearly new, and the original cost was upwards of $[illegible], thus showing the criminally careless manner of disposing of the people's property.

THE MONEY UNACCOUNTED FOR.

In the case of the vessels that were sold, as in the case of the material that was sold by the War Department, you have absolutely no data to determine whether the value of the property was $[illegible] or $[illegible]. All that you have to go upon is the bare statement of the Secretaries: "Gentlemen, we sold this material very soon after we came into our Departments. Do as you please about it. Just help yourselves; we have sold without law; we have paid out the money without law, and we do not propose to make any other account to you." In the fiscal year 1870-'71 there were sold ordnance stores alone to the amount of $[illegible], contrary to law and without any law or authority for the sale of the majority of them. And yet the Administration of Grant has set up, in making up its fiscal returns, charged itself with this, but has deducted this amount from the expenses of the War Department, in making up its fallacious statement for the benefit of the public, so much, then, for the statement that the debt is being reduced.

WHY GREELEY SHOULD BE ELECTED.

And yet the question is asked us, "All this may be true, but what benefit will we gain by exchange? How will the people of the United States improve their condition by electing Horace Greeley to be the President of the United States?" In the first place, Horace Greeley is an orphan. He has no flies to give to any relative, nor any relative to give to any office. In the one place, he is an honest, fair man, of the most marked integrity, a man against whom, through the whole course of his public and private life, not one word of calumny has ever been uttered, and whose character has not a single smirch upon it. If he should find any such man as Tom Murphy, an unfortunate apprentice of his, plundering the revenues of the people, enjoying their offices, and robbing the merchants of the city of New York, do you suppose that he would stand by and see that plundering going on; and then, when public opinion rose to such a pitch as to compel the resignation of the offender, would he quietly accept his resignation and say, "I admire you for the honesty, ability and zeal with which you have administered your office"? Not at all. But he would take him by the nape of his official neck and say in his own choice English, "Get out of this, you infernal liar, scoundrel and thief!" [Laughter.] But Horace Greeley is a rebel too. Horace Greeley was an original secessionist. Horace Greeley is a fanatic. Horace Greeley has been on all sides of every question. If he is put in office, he will pay the rebel debt. He will pension the rebel soldiers. Yes, he will do more than that, he will resurrect them all. [Laughter.] Such allegations are worthy of no consideration. The man who makes them, and believes them, is fit only for a place in an asylum, and if he does not believe them, he is attempting to deceive you.

WHAT GREELEY HAS DONE.

The whole course and career of Greeley have been that of the purest and highest type of American citizen. Take him as a boy of years of age, between the plow-handles on a New Hampshire farm, an honest, hard-working lad, without aid, without the maintenance of wealthy friends, he plodded his way through a common school education, and finally, putting his pack upon his back, started for the great city. When he arrived there, he found a mighty war in progress, a war between fashion and worth, a war between Republicanism and the spirit of monarchy, a war between vice and purity, between corruption and power on the one hand, and the people upon the other. Money was offered to him freely, if he would be disposed to take up the cudgels in favor of the strong side; but no, planting himself and his paper firmly upon this basis, that every man is entitled to breathe the free air, and to tread the free earth, a free man among free men, and equal with all other men before the law, from that day to this his voice has never been silent in the cause of oppressed humanity, wherever it might be found. [Cheers.] There has been no utterance of the *Tribune* from the day that his pen wrote the first line in its pages, until to-day, that has not breathed the highest sentiments of human liberty and freedom, and the highest hopes and aspirations for mankind. He did not confine his sympathies by a continent; he did not circumscribe them until they passed into local boundaries, but wherever he found a poor man, he gave to him; where he found a prisoner, he helped him; where he found any one bowed down by power, he spoke to him the consoling words of humanity, and the grandest of all creeds, that man was free and master of himself. No dungeon ever held so dark and despairing a soul that the *Tribune* could not speak to him in the voice of humanity, and bid him be of good cheer. No slavery was ever so potent that it did not receive at his hands condemnation and scourging, and I think that the Democrats of this country may safely lean upon Horace Greeley, from the record that he has made, as the greatest and purest advocate of the rights of mankind in every clime, and of every color that the American people have ever produced. [Cheers.] Others have bowed temporarily to power. Some have been fanatic in their course, but he has united wisdom, energy, and consistency in his determination to free mankind wherever they were enslaved.

"SOLD OUT AT BALTIMORE."

But it is stated that Democrats cannot support Horace Greeley, because they were sold out at Baltimore. We were sold out at Baltimore. The Democratic party was sold out there, but to whom? I believe they will ratify the sale by a delivery of nine-tenths, yes, of ninety-nine hundredths of the intelligent voting men of the Democracy, not to Horace Greeley, but to Liberal Republicans, but to Liberty. [Cheers.] There was a mortgage executed in Cincinnati, a short time before, upon half a million Liberal Republican votes, and I believe that that mortgage will be foreclosed in November next, and that the sold Democrats and the mortgaged Liberal Republicans, taken possession of by this Liberty, will run the Government from that time on. [Cheers.] The Democrats can support Horace Greeley because our great party Convention has said that he was their candidate, and that he was planted upon a platform that they could indorse. The Democrats can support Horace Greeley for reasons of policy, because, through the assistance of those he brings with him, alone can they drive Radicalism from power. The Democrats can support Horace Greeley, because it is right that they should do so, in order to check the aggressions of centralization and corruption wherever they are found.

THE BOURBONS.

But it is proposed, upon the other hand, to make a straight-out Democratic fight of this. I have no doubt that some of the gentlemen who stood by and saw Noah building his ark, proposed to make a straight-out swim for it, but I never heard that they got through, nor do I believe that any straight-out fight made by a faction, a handful of men who are discontented with party counsels, and discontented with the associations of to-day, will ever succeed any better than the attempt of the Antediluvians, to swim through the flood. The Louisville movement is, in all of its essentials, as far as we can discover, a Grant movement. It commands the sympathy or support of hardly a single really honest Democrat in the country. Grant officials have circulated the petitions that have called for the assembling of that Convention. Grant papers have been advertising it. The Grant editors have been printing the despatches that have pronounced the glowing success of that Convention. The hand of the Grantite party is visible wherever the Louisville movement comes to the surface, and while it is true that there will be some few really honest and honorable [illegible] I wish them to think, before they go, whose hearts they are making glad by their action. Who, in all the North, will rejoice at the success of the Louisville movement? The officeholders and the relatives of General Grant [Cheers and laughter]. Who in all the South will rejoice at the success of that movement? Every carpet-bagger and scalawag who riots in his unfortunate and most miserable gains, will rise up, and call those members of the Democracy who unite there, most blessed. Every gambler in the spoils of a pillaged and broken people in the Southern States, who hears of the assembling of that Convention, will say "How beautiful, upon the soil of Kentucky, are the feet of the Bourbons."

I want these Democrats to remember, as they go down to that Convention, that this thing has been backed by the Administration, has been fostered by the Administration papers, and that it is Grant gold, although they know it not themselves, which is building a bridge for their flying feet; that the men who are opposed to their movement, are the ones whom they have worshipped and honored in times past and that the men who are congratulating them upon this movement, are those whom they have regarded as the enemies of human liberty, and of pure Government, in all the years that are past. Upon one hand, welcoming them, stand all the banded forces that are drawn up to-day about the Treasury of the United States; upon the other hand, bidding them a sad and sorrowful farewell, are those who have been their leaders, their friends, and their counsellors in other days. Where to-day are the leaders of the Democracy? Is Blanton Duncan a leader? Is W. C. Moreau a leader? Is Joseph Leffie a leader? Is B. F. Harris a leader? But you will find upon the other side, Thurman, Pendleton and Hendricks, and all of the men whose names have been made illustrious by their association with your party, who are moving heart and hand in the cause of the election of Horace Greeley. [Cheers.]

WHO ARE THE LIBERAL LEADERS?

Side by side with them are the great intellects of the late Republican party. I have already named them. Search the roll-call of that party from 1855 to to-day, and you will find with the Liberal movement, every man whose national reputation has been pure and incorruptible in the Republican party. Their chiefs and counsellors, the great leaders of the Republicans and of the Democrats in the past, have joined their forces, and bid you to stand to-day upon a union which is not of party, but is of the people. Why this Liberal movement is neither a Democratic nor a Liberal movement: It is one in which party is abrogated, and in which man is requested to come to the front.

IT IS A YEAR OF REFORM.

This is not the year, when your revenues are being wasted, when your incomes are being squandered, when your offices are filled by nepotists, and corruptionists, and carpet-baggers,—this is not a year for the vindication of party. It is a year for the salvation of States. [Cheers.] To-day we are about to take a new departure. To-day it is for the American people to say whether such acts as have never shamed any Administration before, shall receive an indorsement at their hands, or whether a really new reign shall be instituted in public affairs; whether the Augean stables shall continue to be heaped up, and the public treasure wasted, or whether the public service shall be reconstructed and restored. To-day in all the South there stand waiting, with anxious, earnest gaze, eight millions of men, whose leaders have, until recently, been held in political bondage, who have been despoiled by the very scum and offscouring of the earth, whose fields have been made desolate, whose homes have been ruined, whose lands have been burdened with taxation, and whose estates have been farmed out by the adventurer and the foreigner. They ask you for your co-operation in the election of a man who will restore to them their constitutional and personal rights. On the other side stand the men who, the party who have stripped them of their rights, who have inundated them with carpet-baggers, who have drained their resources, who have destroyed their industries, who have chained their [illegible], who have made them beggars to-day, and who have given them to the domination of thieves. Choose ye, whom ye will serve. [Cheers.]

SENATOR SCHURZ AT LAPORTE.

LAPORTE, Ind., Aug. 31.—Senator Schurz left Lafayette early this morning, accompanied by a Committee, which went from here to escort him. He was greeted by the citizens of several of the towns along the line, and bowed his acknowledgments from the platform. At Wanatah they appeared with banners in considerable numbers. When the train reached Westfield another Committee from this place got aboard and welcomed him to Laporte County. Their names are H. G. Wadsworth, Captain A. T. Bliss, John Richter, Captain Henry Zahrt, Simon Wile, and Charles Booth. Judge Gustave Nemer and William Scheuermann, from Michigan City, were also on board.

A large crowd assembled at the depot to meet the train, and its approach was the signal for music by the bands. Mr. Schurz was conducted to a carriage, and as it drove away three rousing cheers were given him. He dined at the Teegarden House.

It was expected that the railroads centering here would run excursion trains, but with the exception of the road from Michigan City, none were sufficiently accommodating. Consequently a large number of persons living within a radius of forty miles were exceedingly disappointed. At South Bend an effort was made to get a train, but it could not be had, and hundreds were deprived of the intellectual luxury of listening to Mr. Schurz. It may be remarked, here that the roads running into Lafayette did not do the square thing by the public yesterday. Arrangements had been concluded with several of them to carry passengers at reduced rates, but when the people came to pay they discovered that they had to pay full fare. There was one conspicuous exception, the New Albany Road, and it merits praise for having fulfilled its agreement with the public.

The delegation from Michigan City arrived soon after 1 o'clock, and marched with band and banners to the hotel where Mr. Schurz was staying. A procession was formed and marched to Fox's Grove, a pleasant park on the outskirts of the town. The windows along the route were full of spectators, and flags hung across the streets and floated from the housetops. At the grove was a handsome stand decorated with flags and a picture of Mr. Greeley. In print was the word "Reconciliation" in green letters on a white background. The audience comprised a large number of elegantly-dressed ladies, and numbered between four and five thousand. While this was a large meeting, it was smaller in numbers than the other occasions Mr. Schurz has met with on his tour in Indiana.

Mr. Jacob Neuberger called the meeting to order, and on his motion the Hon. John B. Niles, one of the oldest and most highly esteemed citizens of Laporte, was unanimously elected Chairman. Mr. Niles made an excellent speech, in which he stated that he had always been a Republican, and with Sumner, Schurz, Palmer, Banks, and a host of others, was now in favor of electing Mr. Greeley and re-establishing peace throughout the land. His remarks, which were able and pointed, called forth a hearty round of applause. He introduced Mr. Schurz, whose appearance was hailed with cheers. The Senator spoke about two hours, with his usual force and eloquence.

Mr. Schurz left this evening on a special train sent for him by the citizens of Lafayette, who insisted that he should spend Sunday with them. He speaks at Logansport on Monday.

A FEW WORDS MORE ABOUT THE GRANT-ITE DUNCAN AFFAIR.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 1.—The scene at the Galt House in Louisville, to-night, is an interesting commentary on how much the Administration can do to create a third party, and re-establish slavery as a National question. A small group of disjointed loafers are sitting in the vestibule of the house, more or less dilapidated, in attire, and reduced in spirit. They have heard some news which gives them no peace. In the first place, the chief delegate for Arkansas, C. N. Hill, of Little Rock, was arrested on his arrival in this city by Police Detective Bryant, and sent to jail for obtaining money under false pretences. The complainants were leading druggists, A. Peter & Co. Hill's earnestness in the Bourbon move triumphed over his discretion, but the temper of the Louisville people is not of the sort to spare swindlers, particularly when they want a third ticket in the interest of Grant. Second, the chief delegate, a man of considerable facility in conversation, and some attainment in the way of discursive literature, has been obliged to give up his key, and leave his baggage behind in one of the hotels, because he had no money to pay his bill, and Blanton Duncan, in the most unsympathetic manner, refused to advance the funds. Duncan is very parsimonious, and will give entertainment to neither man or beast. The boasts, at the present writing, are in excess of the men here, and Mr. D. feels that he has indeed taken up an elephant. Jefferson Davis wrote a letter to this city yesterday, referring to the charge made in some journals against Duncan,—that he had overissued Confederate currency. Mr. Davis said that, according to his recollection, Duncan had over-charged for the said currency and not overissued it. He referred his correspondent to Mr. Menninger, of South Carolina. The charge against Blanton Duncan of selling blankets which had been presented to the battalion by the ladies of Baltimore, and also the allegation that he was once put in a police jail in New York on the charge of obtaining money on false pretences, were to have been fully investigated, but to-day the small number of delegates in attendance, and the evident fizzle out of the third party enterprise, have induced the investigators to let Duncan alone, and let his enterprise drop as flat as it seems to be, without bestirring him up on general charges. To be ridiculed is a little worse than to be feared or shunned, and, as Duncan enjoys throughout Kentucky the former elevation, nobody cares much whether he ever did wrong or not.

The Labor Reformers who have come to town, looking very much as though they had walked from Northern Ohio, or elsewhere, are greatly astonished to see Duncan riding around with two black horses hitched to a phaeton, said phaeton being filled with purple cushions and steps hung near the street, so as to enable the aristocratic gentleman within it, who has the gout and wears red slippers, to descend without shocking his nervous system. Bourbonism and Labor Reform will only be complete when the laborers hitch to Duncan's wagon and D. drives.

The tickets to the great show are to be given out on Monday. The reporters will form a grand battalion and constitute the larger part of the crowd. Had a few persons of general note and high respectability consented to honor this convention, it might have had some effect to reduce General Grant's constituency. All the people who will be here will under no circumstances vote for Greeley, and it is very doubtful, in the present condition of the Convention, that it will even do Grant any harm. Among the persons who had been referred to as willing to come to it were Proctor Knott, of Ky., Wilbur F. Storey, of Chicago, and Chas. O'Conor. There seems to be no knowledge in Duncan's head or in any body else's possession as to what O'Conor thinks of this motley crowd. As the matter stands he will be their nominee for the Presidency. Nobody else is named, and there will be a half dozen candidates for the second place on the ticket. Perhaps the ablest man in the concern is Wm. Corry, of Cincinnati, an editor of an obscure weekly paper there, called the *Commoner*. Corry is a man of considerable reading, who imbibed early the dogmas of Calhoun, and who believes that the greatest man produced in our history has been John Randolph, of Virginia. He is a tall, sickly, sallow, long, lean, red man, very much resembling the old Abolitionists. [illegible] his foot to move a speech he will throw the Convention into a fit of thoughtfulness and utterly annihilate Duncan.

All the appearances indicate that the first action of the Convention will be to vote Duncan out of it and repudiate him. He threatened to-day, at the Galt House, that he would give a vigorous tanning in the columns of his paper to [illegible] newspaper corporations for direct attacks on him, provided they cease to make the same, for, thick as Duncan's head is, he knows very well that to touch it with a pen is to perforate it.

I may close this despatch by stating that all of the crowd which is to be seen this Sabbath evening is about two score of shabby-looking men, young and old, drawn together near the front steps of the Galt House, looking very foolish, and delighted to be introduced to any one who will give their cause prominence, even by ridiculing it. They all say, talking apart, "Oh, this would have been a great occasion if Duncan had not run in and taken possession of it."

The move now on foot is to call a new convention where Duncan shall be ignored, labor reform rolled out, and straight Democratic principle predicated. The transparent character of this Convention is revealed by the admission of such men as Cosgrove, of Arkansas. One of the reporters of the *Courier-Journal* was introduced to-day, and said to him, "Mr. Cosgrove, this arresting of your colleague, Hill, for swindling, throws great discredit on our movement." "Tell me now," said C., "are you a Republican?" "To be honest," said the reporter, "I am." "Well," said Cosgrove, "I may whisper in your ear a little fact. I never voted the Democratic ticket in my life, and I am so used to talking Republican sentiments to folks whom I meet, that half a dozen times to-day I have been on the point of losing my identity as a good straight-out Democrat." They took a drive together, and in 15 minutes the *Courier-Journal* had the conversation in type.

Roving among these people, one can see who cared to enter them in discussion, or to be bored with their flatulency, that they esteem Grant more than Greeley. The latter means an idea, a reform, an agitation, an issue. The founder is Bourbonism, if not in sentiment at least in character. He represents the obstinacy of one without knowledge, who refuses to see the signs of the times,—the shining of the sun, and the growth of intersectional charity and magnanimity. The young Men's Democratic Club of Louisville, passed a series of resolutions a few days ago, saying that to their exceeding sorrow a sentiment had gone abroad that the Southern Democracy accepted as a policy the three amendments to the Constitution, making suffrage equal and ordinary rights common. The Young Men's Club aforesaid proceeded then to declare that they advocated the same amendments, not from policy, but because they believe the amendments are right. This is the rising Kentucky which the North can appreciate, and the Greeley movement has been a success on this border in making objectionable men, like Sumner, appreciated here, and the statements which he advocated, for so many years to his obloquy in this direction, accepted. Any man who will sustain Horace Greeley in the North has therefore no cause for distrust or shame. Bourbonism is no longer extant in any part of the country except in those parts of the North, which are controlled by Morton, Chandler, Logan & Co. The real Bourbons, such as they are in this region, remember that Mr. Logan was accused at one time of opening a recruiting office in Illinois for the Southern army, but they can understand that Horace Greeley could, without hating the South, hate slavery. The Bourbon movement, looked upon in its best light, is no injury to the general enlightenment of the country. There is a paper here called the *Jeffersonian Democrat*. It seems to be written in decent style, and to hold opinions editorially which nobody in the North would be inclined to combat. It is well printed, and if it goes on inculcating good sense, the acceptance of a harmonious civilization and a proper understanding between the Northern and Southern people, as it now seems to be doing, it is not to be counted as outside of the good influences working in the South. The nuisance of this Convention is Duncan himself. He represents all the mercenary character of the Grant movement and the foolishness of what he had interpreted Bourbonism to be. Bourbonism, however, is better than Duncan, and far better than what Grant would make Bourbonism.

GATH.

THE NEW YORK GRANTITE DELEGATES TO THE LOUISVILLE CONVENTION—MASS MEETING OF COLONIAL NATURALIZED CITIZENS OF NEW YORK CITY—THEY DECLARE FOR GREELEY AND BROWN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—The twenty delegates to the Louisville Convention, who departed for the West yesterday, are under the immediate leadership of John Heckler, a Custom House employe, who gives each man instruction. The majority of the gang are fellows whose only means of subsistence is the recompense they receive from ward politicians to perform dirty jobs. Even before leaving here, certain of these precious delegates charged Heckler with swindling in the "divide." Heckler denied the charge, but a delegate named Hayes substantiated the charge by presenting proofs that he had received from the Grant Committee at the Fifth Avenue Hotel $100 as the share of each man, and, notwithstanding this fact, he (Heckler), in conjunction with Gibbons wanted to palm off on the rank and file the paltry sum of [illegible] and pocket the remaining [illegible]. This exposure caused great excitement, and several of the delegates refused to go to the Convention, except they really got $100 in hand. [illegible] Heckler's little game, [illegible] Gibbons to [illegible] the [illegible] privilege of mingling with the delegates. The [illegible] Louisville [illegible] Philadelphia Convention [illegible] Heckler has three brothers, all of whom hold Government positions. The principal object of these men attending the Louisville Convention is to represent the different States which fail to send delegates. At Harrisburg the party was joined by a squad of like refuse from Philadelphia.

In accordance with the proposal made by leading naturalized colonial citizens of the United [illegible]

[illegible] mass meeting was held last night at [illegible] street, by a large number of representatives of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward's Island. The hall was excessively thronged. President F. Rowan made a speech, in which he elicited enthusiastic applause by declaring Horace Greeley "the most sterling friend we can name in America to-day." During his lifetime every oppressed people, every lover of progress and freedom, every man who sought to reap in his life the noblest profits of liberty and civilization, found a sympathizer and friend in Horace Greeley. At the close of the President's remarks, the following was adopted:

Resolved, That we, the members of the Canadian Annexation Union League Club and Colonial Annexation Society, do hereby form one organization, under the title of the "Annexation League," and that during this Presidential campaign we will support the interests of the Liberal Democratic candidates for the Presidential Chair, Horace Greeley, of New York, and Gratz Brown, of Missouri.

SPEECH OF DR. B. B. USHER, AT ST. CHARLES—AN INSULTING CROWD.

Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

ST. CHARLES, Ill., Aug. 31.—Dr. B. B. Usher, of Aurora, on Saturday evening addressed a large and select audience in this city, on the political question of the day. As a speaker he has few equals, and his sarcastic handling of President Grant, based, as it was, purely on facts, makes him one of the ablest allies of the Liberal cause. He held his audience for an hour and a half, and when he sat down they seemed almost loth to go. He reviewed the personal character and history of both the candidates; exposed the fraud and corruption of the present Administration in a manner that was simply unanswerable, and did much to strengthen the conviction of right in those who had espoused the Liberal cause. The Tanners of St. Charles, who are fast earning a reputation as first-class blackguards, paraded the streets, and did everything in their power to draw the crowd from the Greeley meeting, but miserably failed. The same persons but a few evenings since paraded before the house of General Farnsworth, knowing him to be absent from home, and made use of insulting remarks, groaning, and making other disreputable noises, well knowing that they were only to insult the ears of his unprotected family. The only excuse is that they are all boys, not yet out of their teens.

THE CANVASS IN INDIANA.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Sept. 1.—W. H. H. Miller, a Liberal Republican lawyer of this city, addressed a good-sized Liberal audience at the Rink last night. His speech was witty and well-worded, and was received with much applause. General Logan speaks here on Thursday evening, in the Rink, and Senator Schurz is expected here on the 19th.

NEW YORK LOCAL POLITICS.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 1.—Of the three District Democratic Conventions held in this county, yesterday, to select delegates to the State Convention, two adopted resolutions favoring Francis Kernan for Governor. The delegate chosen by the other also declares for Kiernan.

FOREIGN.

Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 15, *via* HAVANA, Aug. 31.—The Cabinet remains unchanged. Diaz has refused to accept amnesty, and has fled to the mountains, from whence he is supposed to be making his way to California.

Lozada is at Tepec, and has given in his adherence to the Federal Government.

Gomez Palacios and Carlos Mejia, of the American and Mexican Mixed Commission, at Washington, have arrived at the Capital.

The Hall of Congress was totally destroyed by fire on the 20th instant.

A large amount of new business, compelling his personal attendance, will prevent the departure of United States Minister Nelson for the present. He probably leaves on the 1st of October.

It is believed here that Lerdo will sustain Guzman's course in the business of the mixed Commission, as it is known here that Guzman had instructions to raise questions in the Commission in order to delay settlements.

The preliminary session of Congress begins September 1.

The *Federalista*, an old Juarist organ, supports the nomination of Grant, and says that he is expected to visit Mexico next spring.

Confidence in the Government is returning, and business has improved.

Italy.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—In the municipal election in Rome, early last month, out of 15,000 registered votes only 9,000 were cast, and after a vigorous fight, the Clerical party mustered less than 1,700 votes. In one of the wards a dispute between the Clericals and Liberals resulted in the death of one and wounding of two others. A correspondent writes that after their success was proclaimed, the demonstrations of enthusiastic satisfaction made by the Romans was equal to anything known in Anglo-Saxon extravagance. Not only were banners displayed from all the house fronts and the city illuminated, but processions were organized with cars upon which empty flasks were loaded, typical of the *fiasco* which the Clerical party had made. On one of the wagons was mounted a huge flask, around the neck of which was bound the peculiar collar worn by priests. It is said that the feeling of mortification and discouragement at the Vatican is greater than any time before.

Spain.

MADRID, Sept. 1.—The latest official returns of the election for the Cortes, show that 294 Radicals, 75 Republicans, 14 Alphonsists, and 9 Conservatives and Dynasts have been elected.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Recent accounts from Spain show that friendly feelings exist between Minister Sickles and the Spanish Government, which has repeated its request that he remain at Madrid as our representative. Therefore, his letter of recall will not be presented. General Sickles continues to press upon that Government the views of the Government of the United States on the abolition of slavery in Cuba and Porto Rico. It will be recollected that nearly two years ago General Sickles urged in his letter to Mr. Sagasta that a policy of political and administrative reform in Cuba is the best calculated to restore peace to the island and promote its prosperity, and represented the solicitude felt by the Government of the United States that the preliminary act of the Cortes may on longer be withheld from the limited class of persons contemplated in its benevolent design. The Spanish Government has again expressed its desire to give full effect to the decree for the gradual abolition of slavery.

France.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—The following is from late files of London papers:

"The confession is made by the *Gazette Des Tribunaux*, in denying an assertion as to numerous arrests of Communists in Paris, that such arrests do continue to be made, and a still uglier fact is added, that more assaults and insults than ever are offered to the soldiers of the Parisian garrison. Officially, this is attributed to the return of released Communists, but the protracted and causeless humiliation of Paris by martial law and the absence of the Government cannot but have its share in provoking the offences in question. It is not pleasant or tranquilizing, after the memories of May, 1871, to read of large fires breaking out simultaneously in Paris, but such, by coincidence or conspiracy, was the case Tuesday night, and the Government has thought the significance of the matter so sinister as to necessitate a searching inquiry."

The Arbitration.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The latest advices from Geneva reiterate that the proceedings before the Tribunal of Arbitration progress favorably to this Government, but are silent as to the probable amount of money which will be awarded. Both the United States and British Governments are advised in confidence by their respective representatives of what takes place, but until the seal of secrecy shall be removed, no communication will be made to the public on the subject.

Austria.

VIENNA, Sept. 1.—The reported circular of Count Andrassy in reference to the meeting of the Emperors at Berlin, and purporting to give the views of Austria with regard to France and Turkey, is, by authority, pronounced apocryphal.

Great Britain.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The ex-Emperor Napoleon goes to his estate, near Cowes, Monday.

Turkey.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—A pamphlet, published some time ago in Paris, criticising the alleged purpose of the present Sultan to render hereditary the right of succession to the Ottoman throne, has been ordered seized by the Government at Constantinople.

The West Indies.

HAVANA, Aug. 31.—Manuel Calvo and Pedro Sotolongo, members of the Spanish Casino, sailed for Spain, yesterday, to lay before the Government the views of Spaniards here regarding the proposed issue of sixty millions of bonds.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Recent official advices to the State Department from our Consul at Havana are to the effect that the reign of violence and disorder still continues. Robberies on the streets of the city are of frequent occurrence, and rarely ever are the offenders punished by the authorities.

Telegraphic Brevities.

The present prevalence of fever and ague, and intermittent and bilious fevers in the towns scattered along the Illinois river is unprecedented.

—Henry Poppe, a German widower, of Tuscola, about 30 years of age, was arrested and locked up, yesterday, for taking improper liberties with the person of a little German girl, 4 years of age.

—The little son of Adam Herman, of Crestline, O., who fell from a tree on Friday afternoon last, died on Saturday morning. The mother of the little fellow was laying on a bed of sickness, from a recent confinement, and was so startled by the sudden announcement of her elder child's injury, that she jumped from her bed in the excitement of the moment and has been deranged ever since. She lays in a very critical condition.

—The Agassiz party gathered 100,000 valuable specimens of mineralogy, botany, and natural history on the cruise of the Hassler. A thorough survey of the Bay of San Francisco will be made, and the party will then break up, most of them returning East overland.

—The steamer Stonington, mentioned in the despatches of the Metis disaster, was not within a hundred miles of the scene.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Sept. 1.—PASSED DOWN—Props Colorado, Japan, Pacific; bark City of Buffalo; brig Monitor; schrs O. J. Hale, [illegible].

PASSED UP—Props Phil. Sheridan, Hackett and barge; bark J. P. March; schrs Thomas Perry, Flying Mist, Saginaw, L. Hanna, Francis Palms, Midnight, D. R. Martin, John Wesley, Philo Scoville.

WIND—West.

Tobacco Suit Decided.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 1.—The case of the United States against 32,000 pounds of Kentucky tobacco, Rufus Keeler and W. S. Kimball, of this city, claimants, which has been pending in the United States Court since 1867, was tried for the third time at the August term of that Court, held at Buffalo, and a verdict rendered for the claimants.

THE METIS DISASTER.

Further Particulars of the Long Island Sound Catastrophe.

Thrilling Statement of One of the Passengers.

The List of Victims Reduced to Twenty-two.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—Thrilling statements of survivors of the Metis disaster continue to crowd columns of the newspapers. All agree that nearly an hour elapsed after the collision before the officers warned the passengers that the steamer was leaking, showing most culpable neglect on the part of those in command in omitting to examine the hold.

Mr. Adams, who had in charge two little sons of Mr. Wicrum, a Brooklyn banker, gave brief testimony before the Coroner yesterday, but his full statement, as communicated to the press, is powerful in description and agonizing in incident. Mr. Adams is a remarkably fine-looking man of about 50, well and solidly built, and bore on his face evidences of the long and painful struggle he had just gone through in struggling for his life. Those who know Mr. Adams affirm that his hair has grown grayer, caused by the terrible hours of suffering he has undergone. His statement is as follows: "My neighbor in Brooklyn is Mr. Wicrum. My own little ones had been spending their summer in the country, and Mr. Wicrum's two little boys, Arthur, aged eight years and five months, and Carl, six years and seven months, were to join them. I had originally intended leaving on Friday, but some business in Providence obliged me to start a day sooner, on Thursday, and the Wicrums were under my charge, to rejoin my children, their playmates in Massachusetts, they embarked on the Metis. The evening was stormy and raining, but, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, we had a good number of passengers. I retired pretty early with the children. The number of my stateroom was No. 3, well forward. I occupied the upper berth, putting the two brothers in the under one. The sea was rather rough, but we soon all got asleep. At about 3½ o'clock I heard a slight concussion, something apparently which impeded our progress. I thought it might be a heavy sea stopping our headway. I was inclined to pay little attention to it, when the engines ceased to work. I immediately jumped up, and looked out of the side-light of my cabin, and saw the distant glare of the lighthouse. After remaining there for some time, I opened my door, and saw a number of the passengers who had apparently been aroused like myself, but who were apparently ignorant of any approaching danger. The engine must have stopped for fully a half hour. During the interval of her laying to, I think I heard the sound of whistle, as if from a passing steamer. When we started again I heard the working of the donkey engine. I then became somewhat anxious, and sprang again out of my berth. I pulled on my trousers and put on my shoes, the children still quietly sleeping. Though alarmed myself, I thought it better that they should remain quiet until I had ascertained more fully what was the matter, and for that purpose I went into the saloon, where I found some of the officers and many of the passengers. I was not under any great apprehension just then, and was about returning to the boys when I meet an officer. I do not know his name, who said, 'The boat is sinking—the passengers must save themselves as they best can!' Instantly realizing our position, it flashed across my mind that I must not endeavor to save the lives of the brothers entrusted to my care separately, but that we must all cling to one another. I instantly ran to the children, woke them up and securely tied a life-preserver around both of them, taking none myself. I took my waistcoat, buttoned my coat around me, and went aft. They were as gentle as lambs, and seemed aware that something dreadful was about to happen, and obeyed my orders implicitly, evincing the greatest heroism. I than noticed that the steamer was settling forward, and hurried rapidly as possible aft. While going there a gentleman named McCrittis, asked me if I wanted another life-preserver. I replied that it would be of great value, as it might save the children's lives. He gave it to me willingly. I took it and carried it on my arm. There was no time to lose. I took the children to the after part of the boat to the guards, and told them that they must jump into the sea with me, and that they must put all their trust in me, and that I would not leave them. The waves were then very high, commencing to break over the bows of the Metis, and the rain was pouring down in torrents. I hesitated for a moment, thinking whether it would not be better to remain yet a while with the ship, but noticing that she was breaking up, the timbers commencing to fly up, forward, and her hull settling, I felt that her doom was sealed. I still remained with the children until the water began to wash over her main deck and she started to submerge astern. Placing a child by the bulwarks, with one foot on it and the other on the side of the ship, with my left arm I hugged the two children close to me, and with a desperate leap I sprang into the water with them. The poor little fellows never uttered a sound of alarm. I had some slight hope of reaching a boat manned by some of the crew of the Metis, and shouted out that if only they would take the boys on board I could take care of myself. The wind and rain, had there been a boat near, would have probably prevented their hearing me with the two children. I was rapidly carried by the current to the bows of the ship. There was a quantity of floating debris there which I was for a time afraid would kill us. A second effort, by vigorously pushing against the bow with my feet I succeeded in disentangling myself and the children, receiving three or four slight contusions. I had now succeeded in putting around me the second life preserver, and with one arm clasping the boys, with the other was holding the children as far up out of the water as I could, shouting to them to keep their chins well up and out of the water. Shortly after, the second time of our being carried forward to her bows, the Metis went down. Then kegs, cases, barrels, cotton bales and spars seemed to spring to the surface of the water. I tried in vain to catch hold of some of them, but the sea was violent, though I had my hands on some of them, they eluded my grasp, and very soon we were carried clear of them. About twenty-five minutes had elapsed since we had taken to the sea. Poor little Carl presently seemed to be growing weaker and weaker. I continued my exertions to keep his head clear of the high running waves. The child made no complaint, no murmur. Presently the younger brother died. Even then the children were together. I then exerted all my efforts toward saving Arthur. I placed his head higher up on my shoulder and said: 'Do, Arthur, hold your head up just as high as you can. I will assist you.' His reply was, 'I can't.' Very soon afterward he died. My thoughts were then centred on saving the bodies and restoring them to their parents, but very soon I felt myself becoming weaker and weaker, and the exertion I had made to save the children was producing physical exhaustion. After a long struggle in my mind whether I should part with those poor bodies, I was reluctantly forced to let them go, knowing that the life-preserver still tightly secured around them would float them as we were drifting toward the shore. I took the second life preserver and secured them both around my person, knowing that the battle for my own life must soon commence. It was just then beginning to be clear and a dull murkey light announced the coming day. I had been then an hour and a half in the water. I felt myself becoming gradually weaker and weaker, the seas dashing over me and taking away my breath. I thought my last hour had come, when I saw a heavy gang-plank coming toward me. I suppose it was a gang-plank from having cleats nailed on it. I was then so exhausted that it took all the efforts of a drowning man to secure it. It was floating beneath the surface of the water, apparently weighed down by splinters coming from the wreck. I succeeded in getting on it, when a wave washed me off. As I was carried away twelve feet from it the strings of my life-preserver snapped, and it slipped around my neck. This had a tendency to keep my head under water, and I was so utterly weakened that I almost gave up. Just then another wave drove the life-preserver down again to my waist. How the plank was again secured by me, I cannot tell. My lower limbs and arms were so stiff and cramped that all I could do was to hold the plank with my heel and retain it near me until I regained some little strength. At last I got to my former position on the plank, the waves breaking over me all the time, making me lay cold, and the quantity of salt water I had swallowed, causing me to feel ill and faint. Just then the storm seemed to recommence with new fury, and I again despaired for ever reaching shore. Presently, however, daylight appeared, and I saw afar off the topmast of some vessel, though I could not make out her hull. This cheered me. A short time after I heard some one calling me. In a few moments I distinguished Mr. McCrittis, the gentleman who had given me the life-preserver. He asked me if I had seen the land. I replied that I had not, but looking back of me I saw Watch Hill. Mr. McCrittis was on a cork mattress, and some distance ahead of me. He soon hailed him. He asked me whether I thought my plank would carry another man. I reached out my hand to him and took him on, together with his mattress. Shortly after that the life-boat came in sight, and made for us rapidly. They hailed us and bid us get on board. I think we were almost among the last in the water who were saved. The life-boat had picked up a very stout man and woman, who had been kept above water by means of the bucket-rack of the Metis.

In the confusion at the time of the disaster I remember two cases of true heroism. One was that of a strong man, who gave up a wooden support he was on to a smaller and weaker person. The other case was that of an engineer of the ship, who held up with his arm, and was instrumental in saving Bradley's life, a young man of 18. Eventually he placed Bradley on a raft, and they were rescued. Both of the children were found clasped together in each other's arms. The life preservers are attached to them, and it has been my melancholy duty to bring their bodies here to this sorrowing father. I repeat that we stopped fully half an hour after the collision, and that in fifteen minutes after we started again the alarm was given. I cannot say whether or not the examination made during that half hour was a thorough one. It seems to me that during that time if there had been a leak it ought to have been discovered. I think if some effort had been made by the Captain and officers to instruct the passengers what to do in the case of the ship sinking, more lives would have been saved. I did not know that there were cork mattresses on board. The passengers ought to have been informed that they were on board. This, as far as I know, was not done. The passengers, during the time they were huddled on deck, behaved with wonderful calmness. Some few Irish women were noisy and clamorous, all but on the whole a great deal of heroism was shown. I had two watches about me,—my own and one for my son. My watch stopped ten minutes before 5, the other exactly ten minutes after 5.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—The number of lives lost by the Metis disaster is now reduced to 22. Several bodies at Watch Hill await identification. The following is a list of the dead so far identified: Mrs. W. E. Sheridan, wife of Mr. Sheridan, of the Globe Theatre, Boston; August Heuling [illegible], piano-maker, Boston; Mrs. Mary Wilson, Williamsburg; Mrs. G. W. Howard, Rome; Laura Brasher, East Boston; S. C. Martin, Manchester; Jas. Herbinger, New York; F. H. Field, Geneva; Henry Crane, Providence; James McMurrahie, Providence; J. C. Easton, Boston; G. H. Bliss, Providence; two children of Mrs. Garrard, of Providence; two children of Arthur Wicrum, broker, of Brooklyn. The latter were in charge of C. C. Adams, who made every effort to save them, but they died in his arms in the water from exposure. James G. Bradley, son of Chief Justice Bradley, of Rhode Island, when about to sink from exhaustion, was saved by Second Engineer Dunn, of the Metis, who pulled him up on the skylight on which he was floating. Mr. Sheridan, the actor, and wife jumped into the water as the ship was sinking. Both had life-preservers on, but Mrs. Sheridan was separated from her husband by the waves, and disappeared in the darkness, although he could hear her voice for some time. He was saved, and her body was washed ashore.

The statements of eye witnesses agree that a sufficient examination was not made of the hull of the Metis immediately after the collision, and that a fatal mistake was made in proceeding on the voyage and refusing assistance from the steamer Stonington. Nearly an hour elapsed between the collision and the sinking of the Metis, during which the steamer could have been beached. Only fifteen minutes before the steamer sunk were the passengers warned to save themselves as best they could. After that everything was in confusion, and the wildest panic prevailed. The passengers were left to take care of themselves. The crew, deckhands, and passengers crowded indiscriminately into the boats, though Captain Burton and other officers behaved nobly in refusing to leave the ship till the last moment. They seemed to have lost control over the men.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 1.—The body of the woman which was picked up and carried to Newport has been identified as wife of G. M. Howard. She was a victim of the Metis disaster, and was married but two days before. A body, supposed to be that of Mrs. Howard, had been sent to Sharon Springs, where funeral services were to be had to-day. Both wore rings with the same initials. The *Journal's* Watch Hill despatch to-night says no new waifs from the Metis have been discovered. It is reported that the body of a lady was seen yesterday, floating in the sound a mile east of the wreck, one foot only being visible. James McMurrahie's carpet bag has been reclaimed from plunderers. The jewelry case had been robbed of its contents, with the exception of 15 gold rings. The clothing and other articles from the bodies which have not been found are in the custody of Captain Burton, awaiting the inspection of the friends of the missing passengers. The condition of the few sufferers remaining here is favorable. Mr. McBrien is still lame, and his wife suffers from severe bruises. Mr. Nutting's child has fully recovered. All are cared for in the kindest manner by the hotel proprietors, and supplied with clothing and money by the guests.

A discourse, making appropriate reference to the calamity, was preached in the parlor of the Larkin House, this morning, by the Rev. Arthur Folb, of New York.

Of 150 persons on board of the Metis, 109 are saved, 22 bodies have been found, and 20 are now missing.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 1.—The steamer Narragansett, from New York for Stonington, collided with an unknown schooner on the Sound Saturday night, about 11 o'clock. The engines of the steamer had been reversed, and hence the shock did but slight injury. The Captain of the steamer charges the schooner with suddenly and improperly changing her course.

NEW YORK.

LAWLESSNESS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—A special to the *Times*, from Raleigh, N. C., says Deputy United States Marshal Roach and Edward Smith, while in the discharge of official duties, were attacked by about fifty men, who shot Roach through the arm and beat him nearly to death. Smith was also cruelly beaten. J. M. Smith was shot through the arm, and Edward Wilson, a friend of Roach, was shot in the bowels and fatally wounded. Commissioner Cox says he is unable to execute the laws, and calls upon the United States Marshal for assistance.

PATENT CASE.

The patent of Walter Hunt, being the original patent on paper collars, cuffs, and bosoms, and the patent of Andrew A. Evans, for reversible cuffs, have been sustained by Judge Blatchford, of the United States Circuit Court.

DAMAGED.

The new ferry boat Garden City, being built for the Long Island Railroad Company, was damaged to the extent of $10,000 by the falling of a boiler.

THE WORKINGMEN'S POLITICAL ASSOCIATION, of Brooklyn, yesterday, adopted a platform demanding the repression of the Coolie trade, enforcement of the 8-hour law, and the election of persons to office for their fitness and not on party grounds.

DROWNED.

Albert Thake, a well-known base ball player, once connected with the Atlantic Club, was drowned this afternoon, while fishing, at Fort Hamilton. He was in a small boat with a friend, and had just caught a fish, when a wave struck the boat, causing him to lose his balance and fall overboard. He was a good swimmer, but it is thought he got entangled in the fish-lines.

SHOT DEAD.

Robert Dunn, *alias* Bob Isaacs, of No. 202 Amity street, a notorious gambler, was shot dead this evening in a saloon known as "The Place," No. 288 Hudson street, by Mr. Sharkey, another gambler, well known from his connection with the Lord Bond robbery. Sharkey escaped arrest.

OHIO.

North Ohio Conference—State Fair.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MANSFIELD, Ohio, Sept. 1.—The sessions of the North Ohio Methodist Episcopal Conference were very interesting to-day, the church building being crowded to excess. Bishop Simpson preached a powerful discourse in the afternoon. There were also afternoon and evening services. Seven Elders and six deacons were ordained. All the pulpits in the city were occupied by strangers in attendance on the Conference. The Conference will likely close its labors and adjourn to-morrow or next day. About 140 ministers are present.

The city is already becoming filled with persons to attend the State Fair, which commences to-morrow. The weather is cool and fine. The entries, so far, are large, and everything is encouraging. The commodious grounds are fitted up tastefully and completely. There is abundance of good spring water on the grounds and in the city. Several fountains in the beautiful grove add attractions to what is admitted to be the finest grounds in which a State Fair has ever been held in Ohio.

THE PRIZE RING.

Arrival in Detroit of Large Numbers of Roughs and Bruisers to Witness a Prize-Fight.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Sept. 1.—Much excitement was occasioned here to-day, among sporting men, by the sudden arrival, this morning, at Windsor, of Jim Mace, Barney Aaron, and other well known pugilists, and the announcement that Edwards and Chambers would fight the light-weight championship battle in this vicinity on Wednesday next, and that Tom Allen, O'Baldwin, and other heavy-weights would also be on hand, and that another effort would be made to bring Mace and O'Baldwin together in a fight. Large numbers of sports and bruisers will be here to-morrow, and a steamer has been engaged to carry the party on Tuesday night, probably to one of the Lake Erie islands.

MISSOURI.

Suits for Damages by the Widows of the Cass County Victims.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 1.—Nettie Cline, Amanda L. Stevenson, and Cavathine Dutro, widows of Jas. R. Cline, Judge Stevenson, and Thomas E. Dutro, who were murdered by a mob in Cass County, Mo., some months ago, for the alleged issue of fraudulent county bonds, have brought suit against Sheriff Bryant and some thirty-five other citizens of Cass County for the murder of their husbands. The suits will reopen the entire Cass County affair, and attract almost universal attention. The amount of damages claimed in each case is $5,000, that being the sum limited by law.

Weather Report.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY, Division of Telegrams and Reports for the Benefit of Commerce, CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 1.

Table showing daily and monthly mean of barometer and thermometer; monthly velocity of wind and amount of rainfall, with the prevailing direction of wind for the month of August, 1872.

Date.	Mean daily barometer.	Mean daily thermometer.	Rain-fall.
Aug. 1	29.980	70.5	.00
Aug. 2	29.980	73.5	.01
Aug. 3	30.108	70.5	.00
Aug. 4	30.147	72.5	.67
Aug. 5	30.135	74.7	.15
Aug. 6	29.930	77.0	.00
Aug. 7	29.987	74.0	.00
Aug. 8	29.993	80.2	.00
Aug. 9	29.981	78.5	.44
Aug. 10	30.013	67.7	.01
Aug. 11	30.013	68.5	.00
Aug. 12	29.987	69.0	.00
Aug. 13	[illegible]	69.5	.00
Aug. 14	29.948	70.2	.00
Aug. 15	[illegible]	70.0	.00
Aug. 16	29.957	71.5	.00
Aug. 17	29.962	73.5	.00
Aug. 18	30.007	72.5	.00
Aug. 19	30.056	71.0	.00
Aug. 20	30.117	70.0	.00
Aug. 21	30.110	69.0	.00
Aug. 22	30.040	71.0	.00
Aug. 23	30.008	73.5	.00
Aug. 24	29.967	73.5	.00
Aug. 25	29.915	71.7	.23
Aug. 26	29.947	71.5	.00
Aug. 27	29.989	73.0	.00
Aug. 28	29.945	71.3	.00
Aug. 29	29.980	69.5	.00
Aug. 30	29.977	66.5	.00
Aug. 31	30.179	61.0	.00
Monthly mean	30.030	72.0	
Total rainfall			2.29

Prevailing wind, southwest.

Total number of miles travelled, 4,766.

REMARKS.—Barometer—Highest observation, Aug. 31, 30.22; lowest, Aug. 24, 29.79. Thermometer—Highest observation, Aug. 21, 89 deg; lowest, Aug. 31, 47 deg.

THEODORE MOSHER, Jr., Observer, Signal Service U. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Northerly to westerly winds and clear weather will prevail on Monday over New England and the Middle States; northerly and easterly winds, with clear weather, for the Southern States east of the Mississippi; generally clear weather from the Ohio Valley to Lake Erie and the upper lakes, with southerly to westerly winds; easterly to southerly winds and partly cloudy weather for the Northwest.

A Card.

OFFICE WESTERN ASSOCIATED PRESS, CHICAGO, Sept. 1.

For two or three weeks past the Associated Press has been advised daily of the oratorical triumphs of Matilda Fletcher on the hustings. As these reports day after day come couched in about the same language, I conclude that, although from different points of the compass they are inspired by the same person. However that may be, they certainly have never been written or transmitted by any authorized agent of the Associated Press, and I have invoked the aid of managers of telegraph offices to suppress them. The gentle Matilda is superior to all official regulations, which is altogether admirable and might be endurable if she would prepare her despatches after the manner of George Francis Train. But as the despatches invariably come marked "collect," I am constrained to ask the assistance of the local press, telegraph operators, enthusiastic young men throughout the country, and the public in general, in putting an end to such infliction by telegraph. And, lest our Woman's Rights friends construe this as aimed at their cause, I will add that it is hoped this card will convey a much-needed hint to all over-modest orators, whether cylindrical or bifurcate.

WM. HENRY SMITH, General Agent.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

POMEROY AT WORK.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Senator Pomeroy arrived in the city yesterday, bent on the errand of effecting a change in the administration of affairs in the Indian Department. Pomeroy explains that the primary reason why this change is demanded is that Commissioner Walker's friends are generally Greeley men, which, it is to be supposed, the Indians do not like. There are other parties here, however, who assert that Pomeroy's reasons for desiring to oust Walker are other than political, and have relation to certain Indian jobs and contracts in which Pomeroy is interested, both through himself and friends, and to the successful working of which Walker has always been found an inconvenient obstacle. Pomeroy has great influence in the Interior Department; but in the absence of the President and Secretary Delano there is no immediate danger of Walker's removal.

THE METIS DISASTER.

The Acting Secretary of the Treasury, last evening, ordered by telegraph an immediate and thorough investigation to be made into all the facts attending the disaster to the steamer Metis on Long Island Sound, by which so many lives were lost.

THE STRAIGHT-OUTS.

Colonel Dreafed, formerly chief clerk of the War Department under Secretary Floyd, now a Claim Agent here, will head the Straight-Out delegates from this District. Dreafed is self-appointed, there never having been a straight-out Democratic meeting here. He frankly owns that he is willing to beat Greeley, even by helping to re-elect Grant. He has not as yet named his colleagues.

POSTAL MATTERS.

The Post Office Department, to-day, ordered service on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad from Muskee to Atoka, Indian Territory, fifty-eight miles, and from Lafayette to Bloomington, Ills., 116 miles, on the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad, at $4,611.30 per annum. During the month of August there were 707 and a half miles of service ordered, an increase of three hundred and twenty-four miles over the previous month. Railway Postal Service increased during the year ending June 30, 1872, seven thousand three hundred and sixty-seven miles, at which time there were fifty-four thousand four hundred and seventy-one miles of railroad mail service in operation, at an expense of $5,399,832.

HEAVY CUSTOM RECEIPTS.

It is estimated at the Treasury Department that the receipts of the Government from the Customs revenue for the month of August will exceed $25,000,000. Twenty millions are already reported for four ports of entry, to wit: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. Taking into consideration the reduction made in the tariff at the last session of Congress, this is the largest sum ever realized from this source in one month.

PERSONAL.

Mr. J. C. Rollin, Assistant Supervising Architect, has resigned that position here, and will leave to-morrow night for Chicago, to superintend the erection of the new Government buildings in that city. He proposes to take up his future residence there.

[To the Associated Press.]

COLLECTOR CASEY.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Several months ago Collector Casey, of New Orleans, tendered to the President his resignation, to take place on the appointment of his successor. This latter remains on file, but no successor is likely to be appointed, the friends of the Administration at New Orleans not being agreed on a change. Numerous letters have been addressed to the President, by prominent parties, expressing their desire that Casey be retained. Therefore, according to urgent circumstances, he will remain in office.

MINISTER TO RUSSIA.

As there are no questions which require the presence of the United States Minister at St. Petersburg, no appointment will at present be made to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Governor Curtin.

THE MIXED COMMISSION.

The fact was ascertained by a visit to the rooms of the United States and Mexican Claims Commission, yesterday, that business was in a state of suspension, owing to a general disagreement between the Mexican and United States Commissioners. The suspension is of such a character that a resumption of business must be through diplomatic channels. There is no prospect of an early accommodation. The Commission will expire by limitation in February next.

PURCHASE OF BONDS AND SALE OF GOLD.

The Acting Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New York to purchase $1,000,000 in bonds each Wednesday, and sell $1,000,000 in gold each Thursday, during the month of September.

A SERIOUS QUARREL.

The Sad Result of a Midnight Brawl About a Woman Between Disreputable Characters—One of the Disputants Fatally Shot—His Death Hourly Expected—Arrest of His Assailant.

At about 1 o'clock, yesterday morning, those living in the neighborhood immediately surrounding the intersection of Canal and Polk streets were startled by the loud report of a pistol-shot, which echoed through the still air of that usually quiet hour, carrying with it suggestions of serious brawls or possible murder. People whose ears had caught up the ominous sound hurried to the neighborhood where the shot appeared to have been fired, and others, hearing the noise of numerous footsteps hurrying through the streets, repaired to the same locality. The foremost to arrive there found, sprawled upon the sidewalk in front of a saloon kept by "Italian Louis," at No. 592 South Canal street, a young man writhing in agony. He was alone. The perpetrator of the bloody deed had fled after the shot was fired, and his victim had sunk to the sidewalk. It appeared, from information gleaned from the wounded man, who articulated with great difficulty, that he had accidentally come upon a man named Thomas Hurley in front of the saloon mentioned above. Words had passed between them in relation to a girl with whom they were mutually acquainted, and about whom they were both silly jealous. Both of them had been paying assiduous attention to the woman, and both had for a long time stood towards her in the light of rivals. The injured man, whose name is John Patterson, had, it seemed, been somewhat of a favorite in the affections of the woman. The success achieved by him increased the jealousy of Hurley, and as each day more certainly indicated that he would finally be supplanted by his rival he was roused to a deadly pitch of rage towards him. They encountered each other as stated, and angry words followed. Both men, it is hinted, were in a state of intoxication, and ripe for a quarrel on no very great pretext. The incensed Hurley finally ended the wordy dispute by drawing a revolver and firing upon his successful rival. The shot took effect in Patterson's bowels, inflicting injuries which will most probably terminate fatally. Hurley is a young man aged 22 years. He enjoys no very good reputation, being known to the police as a rough of the lowest character. This is not the first time, it is said, that he has been engaged in violent quarrels. The man whose probable death will place him under the charge for murder is also said to be a man of no good repute. According to the police, "larceny" has been frequently written against his name on police-station books.

After wounding young Patterson, Hurley ran away in a southerly direction. He was observed by some citizens who had been startled from their slumbers by the report of the revolver, but none of them felt disposed to follow him. The employes in the Italian saloon ran to Patterson's assistance. He was found lying in the gutter near the edge of the sidewalk, writhing and moaning with pain. The men conveyed him to a drug store about a block distant, and brought a doctor to him. The latter examined the wound, which was in the pit of the stomach, and probed for the ball. He failed to find it, however, and as internal bleeding had commenced, gave it as his opinion that the boy could not recover. Patterson was allowed to remain in the drug store until daylight came, when a wagon was procured, and he was taken to the County Hospital. Meanwhile the authorities of the Twelfth Street Station were informed of the shooting. Sergeant O'Donnell immediately started out to find Hurley. All the dives in the Twelfth street district which such a character would be likely to visit were searched, but without success. O'Donnell then decided to go to the corner of Elizabeth and Seward streets, where Hurley's father keeps a saloon. The house was closed up, and no one could be seen in the vicinity. Feeling satisfied, however, that Hurley would come there, the Sergeant watched in the back yard, and kept a lonely vigil for about twenty minutes. At the expiration of that time he observed the man he wanted climbing over the fence from the alley at the rear of the premises. The officer contained himself until Hurley got well inside, and then seized him. No resistance was offered,—Hurley knew his captor too well for that,—and the prisoner was quietly conducted to the drug store where his victim was lying. After being identified by Patterson as the man who had shot him, he was brought to the West Twelfth Street Police Station. He refuses to give any information concerning the cause of the affray, and nothing is known of it except what has been stated above.

MISCELLANEOUS LOCAL NEWS.

A lad named Samuel Sincere, aged 9 years, residing at No. 424 South Market street, while playing in a wood yard near his house, yesterday, had his right hand caught in the cog-wheels of the wood sawing machine. It will be necessary to amputate the member.

—Coroner Stephens held an inquest yesterday on the remains of Michael Hinchey, at Alsop & Snow's brick yard, a short distance west of the House of Correction. Deceased, on Saturday evening, attempted to cross the river in a boat while intoxicated, fell overboard, and was drowned. Verdict accordingly. Hinchey leaves a wife and several children.

—A little boy named Charley Camp, aged 8 years, residing at No. 207 Van Buren street, was run over by a buggy near the corner of that thoroughfare and Halsted street yesterday afternoon. One of the wheels passed over his head, causing injuries that may prove fatal. The driver of the vehicle drove off without waiting to ascertain the extent of the damage he had caused.

—About 8 o'clock on Saturday evening the money box belonging to Cottage Grove avenue car No. 33, together with its contents, amounting to about $60, was stolen. The theft was committed at the corner of the alley between Randolph and Lake streets. An officer saw two men running away, one of whom carried a parcel of some kind, but as he had received no information of the robbery, he did not feel authorized to stop them.

—Pooley Mace, cousin of Jem Mace, the prize fighter, arrived in this city from Detroit yesterday morning. He states that arrangements have been completed for the mill between his relative and O'Baldwin, and that it will take place this week without fail, in Canada, within a short distance of Detroit. A competent referee has been agreed upon, and the stakeholder, Ald. McMullen, of Philadelphia, will be on the ground.

—A burglar or two might have been captured last night had it not been for the folly of the proprietor of the clothing store No. [illegible] West Madison street. Some time during the evening the thieves effected an entrance under the store, and sawed out a small piece of the floor, about sixteen inches square. They crawled through this opening into the store, and stole whatever currency there was in the money drawer. The owner of the place entered shortly afterward, and, upon discovering his loss, lit up the store, and thus scared away the burglars, whose evident intention was to come back later at night and carry off a large quantity of clothing. Had the proprietor left the store dark, and reported his discovery to the police, an officer would have been detailed to watch for the burglars, and the chances are they would have been caught.

—At noon, yesterday, it was reported to the officers in charge of the Twenty-second Street Police Station that a man was lying in a ditch a short distance south of Egan avenue, who was apparently suffering from severe injuries. A policeman was sent to the place indicated, and from his report the following is obtained: James Bresnahan, an employe of Hutchinson's packing-house, while walking along the track of the Michigan Southern Railroad, partially intoxicated, was struck by a passing engine, and thrown into a ditch at the side of the track. His spinal column was broken by the shock. The accident occurred south of Egan avenue, and outside of the city limits, where the police do not travel. The injured man lay in the ditch from midnight on Saturday until 12 o'clock yesterday. He was conveyed to his boarding-house near the Boomer Bridge Works, by the officer, and a doctor summoned to attend him. His recovery is deemed impossible.

MURDER AND LYNCH-LAW.

A Man Kills His Wife, and Is Shot by a Mob.

Memphis (Aug. 26) Correspondence of the New York Sun.

G. W. Martin, of Ripley County, Tenn., who was arrested a few days ago on suspicion of murdering his wife and then throwing her body into a pond, was taken out of jail on Sunday night by twenty armed men, who conducted him to a place a few rods from the jail, where twelve charges of buckshot from as many guns were emptied into his body. Mrs. Martin was the widow of Judge William J. Rogers, a prominent lawyer of Lonoke, Ark., a small station about forty miles this side of Little Rock. The Judge died about three years ago and left his wife considerable real estate and some money. After her husband's death Mrs. Rodgers opened a boarding-house, and with the profits of this business and the revenue received from several improved lots in Lonoke, she was placed in easy financial circumstances.

In June last a respectable-looking man arrived in Lonoke, and went to board with Mrs. Rogers. He gave the name of G. W. Majors, and represented himself as a widower, whose wife had died some three years previous. Majors made a direct attack upon the heart of his boarding mistress. His suit was favored, and on the 4th of July they were married. Then Majors began talking of his plantation in West Tennessee. He said that he owned one of the finest tracts of land in Lauderdale County, and that he had rented it to some black men, who were raising a crop. Yielding finally to his importunities, his wife agreed to sell her property and remove with him to his plantation. A few of the lots were sold, realizing about $1,000 in cash, which Majors took charge of, while the remainder were rented out on long leases. On the 17th of July the two set out for Tennessee. They travelled in a two-horse wagon, in which was also stored a large quantity of the lady's wearing apparel, together with bedding of various kinds.

Proceeding through Brinkley, Ark., they stopped one day with Mr. John V. Dye, a brother of Mrs. Martin. Thence they moved in a northeasterly direction, crossing the Mississippi at Fulton, and then by the old military road to Jenning's pond. Just before reaching the pond the wagon broke down, as was noticed by a gentleman passing, and the man mounted one horse while his wife rode the other. This was the evening of the 4th inst. Nothing more was seen of the woman until the following Tuesday week, when her body was found floating in the pond with a bullet hole through the brain, and another through the arm. A hurried inquest was held and the body buried. A week later it was resurrected, and a close examination showed that a murder had been committed.

The morning after Major's wagon had broken down William J. Martin arrived at the house of his father-in-law, Mr. G. W. Farrell, who lives about a mile and a half from where the accident occurred. Martin had a quantity of ladies' wearing apparel and bedding, which he said had belonged to a former wife. He also had two fine gold watches and chains, one a gentleman's and the other a lady's. These he said he had purchased in Kentucky. The lady's watch, which he presented to his wife, bore the inscription, "W. J. Rodgers, to his wife, Nelly." Attached to the chain was a Mason Master stone (Masonic emblem), inscribed with the initials "W. J. R." The initials he filed off, and substituted his own of "W. J. M." Martin had left his home in April with the avowed intention of going to Kentucky, and when he returned he only spoke of having visited that State.

Last Monday, when the body of the murdered woman was resurrected, papers were found on her person bearing the name of W. J. Rogers. A gentleman was also found who remembered of having seen Martin riding in a wagon with a woman whose dress corresponded to that on the body. This, with the inscription on the watch worn by Mrs. Martin, caused suspicion to attach to Martin, and he was accordingly arrested. When first arrested he showed great uneasiness, and strongly protested his innocence. He told an altogether different story to the authorities from the one with which he had entertained his wife.

He said that while absent he had visited Kentucky and then Arkansas, where he had met Mrs. Rodgers. The latter had accompanied him to Lauderdale County as his wife, but he denied having married her. About a day before he reached home, himself and Mrs. Rodgers were overtaken by a strange man. When the wagon broke down Mrs. Rodgers left him and went with the stranger, whose name or place of residence he did not learn. That, he said, was the last he saw of Mrs. Rodgers, whose watch and clothing he had purchased of her.

When searched, however, there was found in his pocketbook a note for $800, drawn by a citizen of Lonoke, payable to G. W. Majors, and was. He could give no satisfactory explanation of this, but merely said that he didn't know anything about it. A photograph was taken of him, and yesterday it was recognized by Mr. Dye as a correct likeness of the man who had married his sister under the name of Majors.

Last Tuesday Martin was taken before Justices Thompson and Herren, of Ripley, and after an examination was committed to jail, without bail, to await his trial before the Criminal Court in October. The inhabitants of the neighborhood, however, were so incensed at the foul murder that they could not wait for the slow process of the law. They determined to take the law into their own hands, and accordingly on Sunday night twenty armed men besieged the jail and demanded that the prisoner be brought out. The jailor saw at once that it would be folly to resist. A portion of the armed men entered the jail and dragged Martin out. He was taken to a spot a few rods distant, where he was confronted by his executioners. He was given time to say his prayers and make a confession, and then twelve muskets were raised and aimed at his heart. At the word the guns were discharged, and Martin fell dead, with twelve charges of buckshot in his body.

Martin first arrived in Lauderdale County on Jan. 1, 1870. In the September following he married a daughter of Mr. G. W. Farrell, a well-to-do planter, living near Jenning's Point. He gave the name of W. J. Martin, and said he was from Kentucky, but beyond his word nothing is known of him.

Fearful Storm in Morgan County, Ill.

Jacksonville, Ill. (Aug. 29) Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

The results of the tornado which burst upon this city last evening were terrible. From various parts of the county I hear of the greatest damage done the growing corn, fencing, and light buildings. The winter fruit, with which the trees were so heavily laden, seems to have been entirely destroyed, not a single orchard in the path of the storm, so far as I can hear, escaping. The venerable and highly prized shade and fruit trees destroyed are too numerous to mention.

The regular passenger train on the Jacksonville, Northwestern & Southeastern Railroad, due here at 6 o'clock last evening, met with an accident, in consequence of the storm at Woodland Station, some ten miles from the city, which nothing but a miracle prevented from resulting in the loss of life. The tornado, at the point mentioned, had forced a heavy freight car from a side track on to the main track, and this obstruction was met there by the passenger train when it came along. The collision was terrible, "ditching" the locomotive and throwing several cars from the track, some of them being considerably damaged.

The storm came from the west, but gradually veered round to the north, when a perfect whirlwind, accompanied by rain and the fiercest thunder and lightning, set in. Its duration was not over half an hour, and does not seem to have extended beyond a radius of twelve or fifteen miles from Jacksonville. I am informed by many of the oldest residents of the county that it was the severest storm ever experienced here.

Illinois River Items.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., Sept. 1.—RIVER—Arrived—Nothing. Departed—Canal boats Legrand, Meteor, and Nautilus, with lumber, and Oakdale; barges all dropped down to Peru.

CANAL—Passed In—Nothing. Passed Out—Meteor, light; Nautilus, with lumber, for Peru; barge No. 4, with lumber, for LaSalle.

The Chicago Tribune.

Tuesday Morning, September [illegible]

Pere Hyacinthe prints a long [illegible] *Paris Temps*, announcing and de[illegible] approaching marriage.

Charles O'Conor has informed [illegible] of the Louisville Convention, b[illegible] he will not accept a nomination [illegible] crowd for the Presidency.

The monthly electioneering [illegible] just issued by the Treasury [illegible] figures up a reduction of ten mi[illegible] public debt since Aug. 1.

Despatches from General Pope [illegible] deny the report of the Indi[illegible] Government train between Ca[illegible] Lyon.

Attorney General Williams a[illegible] announcement that he will no[illegible] circumstances be a candidate fo[illegible] States Senatorship before the n[illegible] ture of Oregon.

Duncan, the Great, boasted ye[illegible] he had been offered half a milli[illegible] the Greeley party to break up t[illegible] Out Convention, collected by [illegible] the Grantites at Louisville. Wha[illegible] been the actual price paid by th[illegible] ers' party?

The irrepressible Don Carlos [illegible] to be preparing for another des[illegible] northern Spanish provinces, an[illegible] forces on the border are on the [illegible] tercept any band of insurgents [illegible] tempt to invade Spanish te[illegible] France.

Further particulars of the rec[illegible] on the Atlantic are given this m[illegible] hundred and seven persons have [illegible] from the wreck of the Metis, an[illegible] ber now known to be lost is thi[illegible] is thought that the fatalities wil[illegible] least forty. Thirty or more [illegible] their lives by the burning of the [illegible]

Senator Trumbull addressed a [illegible] ence at Columbus, O., last eveni[illegible] with a very complimentary rece[illegible] truths of Liberalism and Refor[illegible] treated with the pretences of the[illegible] were greeted with thunders o[illegible] The Senator will continue his w[illegible] lightenment in Ohio.

The Grantites of the Tenth P[illegible] District have renominated John[illegible] ger for Congress. He is also t[illegible] of the Labor Reformers for the [illegible] tion. The Democrats of the Fo[illegible] sylvania District have indorsed t[illegible] tion of Walter B. Mitchell, L[illegible] Congress.

Governor Koerner spoke to h[illegible] fellow-citizens in Springfield las[illegible] and was the recipient of a most [illegible] tic ovation. Grantism is at a[illegible] among the German residents of [illegible] County. Two or three membe[illegible] Bread-and-Butter Brigade now co[illegible] Teutonic wing of the two-term[illegible] that county.

The question as to whether [illegible] formerly granted to the St. Croix [illegible] Railroad (which grant was annu[illegible] present Congress) are open to [illegible] settlement seems to be considere[illegible] one by Attorney General William[illegible] clines to give an opinion in th[illegible] will probably be left for the Un[illegible] Supreme Court to decide.

John Quincy Adams, Jr., has be[illegible] to by the Odds and Ends, to mee[illegible] ville to-day, and report [illegible] J. Q. A., Jr., has smiled benig[illegible] the crowd. Whether [illegible] derision or admiration [illegible] smile [illegible] Senator Fitch, of Indiana, is ano[illegible] upon whom the longing gaze of [illegible] Remnant is fixed; but Fitch, as [illegible] no word of encouragement.

The great hot-house in Brook[illegible] production of Grant voters—the [illegible]—is now in full operation, and the [illegible] expected, will be very large. It [illegible] discovered that the condition of [illegible] not such as to reflect credit upon [illegible] American Union, and therefore i[illegible] necessary (for two months only [illegible] an extra force of workmen in ord[illegible] the many defects in our naval [illegible] ment. Indirection is the one gr[illegible] our present Secretary of the Nav[illegible]

The Duncan movement at Lou[illegible] received a severe check. One [illegible] physician of Louisville, being i[illegible] by the self-appointed representa[illegible] Aboriginal Democrats, while on [illegible] conversation with General Custe[illegible] sequently being branded by B. D[illegible] ller, became enraged beyond [illegible] and proceeded to inflict several [illegible] blows upon the face of the cheek[illegible] tician of the time. Pistols have [illegible] been mentioned.

Judge Louis Dent, one of the [illegible] brother-in-law attaches of the [illegible] Administration, feeling aggrieve[illegible] disclosures made by the *Capital* n[illegible] printed in Washington City, proce[illegible] Sunday morning, cane in hand, to th[illegible] said journal and demanded the na[illegible] author of the article in question. [illegible] the editor in charge, replied th[illegible] responsible for the article, wherea[illegible] pronounced it false, and proceeded [illegible] his assertion by the frequent a[illegible] application of a stout hickory ca[illegible] head and shoulders of the offendi[illegible] ist, the Judge continuing this pas[illegible] interfered with by other employ[illegible] establishment. Dent is now unde[illegible] answer to the charge of assault an[illegible]

The Chicago produce markets w[illegible] ately active yesterday, but lower [illegible] except on wheat and whiskey. [illegible] were entirely nominal at $14.6[illegible] mess pork; 8 1-2a8 5-8c for win[illegible] 8 3-4a8 3-8c for summer do; 6 1-2[illegible] shoulders, and 8 7-8a9c for short-ri[illegible] wines were active and steady at 9[illegible] lon. Lake freights were active an[illegible] at 11c for corn, and 12c for [illegible] rail, to Buffalo. Flour was active. [illegible] Wheat was active and 5c hi[illegible] weak, closing at $1.19 1-2a1.20 cash[illegible] a1.18 1-2 seller the month and $1.[illegible] seller October. Corn was very [illegible] 1-2c decline, closing at 38 1-8a38[illegible] and 39 7-8c seller October. Oats [illegible] and easier, closing at 25 1-2c ca[illegible] 26 1-4c seller October. Rye was [illegible] 1-2a1c lower, closing at 57c. B[illegible] dull, and 1c lower, closing at 66[illegible] seller the month, on No. 2. [illegible] active and higher, with sales at [illegible] The cattle market was dull, and pr[illegible] weak and lower. Sheep were unc[illegible]

War Department Weather Pr[illegible]

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE C[illegible] OFFICER, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND [illegible] FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, W[illegible] Sept. 2.—Northwesterly to northea[illegible] increasing to probably brisk, and p[illegible] weather for New England and [illegible] States on Tuesday, with rising ba[illegible] minishing pressure, and partly clou[illegible] for the South Atlantic States; gen[illegible] weather and northerly to easterly w[illegible] Gulf; winds veering to easterly an[illegible] from Kentucky to Michigan, and [illegible] with cloudy weather and with are[illegible] from Missouri to Lake Michigan and [illegible] falling temperature probable for N[illegible] and the Middle States.

Telegraphic Brevities.

John P. True, Administrator of [illegible] the man killed at Jordansville, Mo[illegible] Ill., a few months since, by John [illegible] has instituted suit in the Morgan C[illegible] Court, against Douglass, for the [illegible] the amount of damages alleged to [illegible] tained by True's family by reason of [illegible]

—G. A. Stevenson, train despa[illegible] Peoria, Pekin & Jacksonville R[illegible] badly mangled by being caught [illegible] cars on Saturday last at Havana. [illegible] bury, he will, it is thought, recover.

—The miners in the La Salle, Il[illegible] and Kenosha coal mines, numbering [illegible] all struck, yesterday, for an incr[illegible] They have been receiving ninety c[illegible] mining, and were to have their wa[illegible] to $1.00 on the first of October, bu[illegible] immediate advance of $1.25.

—A young man by the name of Jo[illegible] while working with a threshing [illegible] Xenia, O., yesterday afternoon, [illegible] caught in the machinery, and it was[illegible] off at the ankle.

—The eighth annual session o[illegible] National Cigar-Makers' Union conv[illegible] Louis, yesterday. President John[illegible] more, delivered the address.